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A CHRONOLOGY, JANUARY - JUNE 1982

A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement by the Federal Research Division, Library of Congress

April 1983

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PREFACE

This chronology, covering the period 1 January to 30 June 1982, is the eighth in the The chronologies are nature of Sino-Soviet rivalry in representative Asian countries. Developments in the following intended as reference works to support research by foreign affairs analysts on the scope and nations/multilateral groups are reported in this issue: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, A Chronology. semiannual series, Sino-Soviet Competition in Asia: Thailand, and Vietnam. All abstracts/records in this chronology have been assigned to one or more of the following Cultural (C), Economic (E), Military (M), categories, depending on the event reported: Political (P), Scientific (S).

All information in this series of publications is derived from multiple sources available in the Library of Congress. Contributors to this publication are Ronald J. Cima, Warren W. Darkow, Donald DeGlopper, Rodney P. Katz, Douglas C. Makeig, Neal A. Marcot, and Austin J. Wooten. The analyzes and conclusions presented in this study are those of the author or authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the agency for whom it was prepared.

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GLOSSARY

AFP Agence France Press
ANZUS Australia, New Zealand, the United States

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

AWACS Air Warning and Control System

AWSJ Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong)

BJP Bharatiya Janata Party (India)

Chinese Communist Party

CCP

CDSP Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH)

CENTO Central Treaty Organization

CIA Central Intelligence Agency

CITIC China International Trust and Investment Corporation

Coordinating Committee Against the Export of Strategic Goods to the Communist Bloc CoCom

CPI Communist Party of India

CPI-M Communist Party of India - Marxist

CPM Communist Party of Malaysia

CPRP Communist Party of the Republic of the Philippines

CPSU Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Center for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia) CSIS

DSJP Daily Summary Japanese Press (Tokyo)

DPR Indonesian Legislature

DPRK Democratic People's Republic of Korea

DRA Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

FBIS Foreign Broadcast Information Service

FEER Far Eastern Economic Review

Foreign Minister

Government of Bangladesh

GBD

GOV Government of India

GOJ Government of Japan

GOM Government of Malaysia

GOP Government of Pakistan
GOSPLAN State Planning Committee (USSR)

HAL Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

HMT Hindustan Machine Tools

IAF Indian Air Force

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization

ICBM Intercontinental Ballistic Missile

IOZP Indian Ocean Zone of Peace

IRBM Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile

IRS-1 Indian Remote Sensing Satellite

JCP Japanese Communist Party

JDA Japanese Defense Agency

JETRO Japanese External Trade Organization

KGB Soviet Secret Police

KPNLF Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front

KPRP Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party

LDP Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)

LTG Lieutenant General

MITI Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Japan)

NATO North Atlantic Trade Organization

NCNA New China News Agency (Xinhua)

NPA New People's Army (Philippines)

NWFP Northwest Frontier Province (Pakistan)

NYT New York Times

ONGC Oil and Natural Gas Commission (India)

PDI Indonesian Democratic Party

PKP Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas

PLA People's Liberation Army (China)

PM Prime Minister

Unity Development Party (Indonesia)

PPP

People's Republic of Kampuchea (Phnom Penh Government) PRK

ROK Republic of Korea

SEATO Southeast Asia Treaty Organization

SRV Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK)

TASS Soviet News Agency

SWB

UNGA United Nations General Assembly

VMD Voice of Malayan Democracy

VNA Vietnam News Agency

WP Washington Post

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SUMMARY OF EVENTS

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BANGLADESH

Mujibur Rahman in 1975, every regime that has come to power has progressively distanced itself Within the context of domestic Bangladeshi politics, the USSR and China are engaged in a H. M. Ershad by mutual propaganda salvos, influence-peddling among local elites, and, in the case of the Soviets, coercion and threats. The logic of Bangladesh's relations with the two Communist superpowers, however, is largely a function of Dhaka's fluctuating relations with Ever since the overthrow of the secular, pro-India Government of Sheikh A wide range of acrimonious bilateral disputes between Bangladesh and India has further broadened the gulf of divergent spirited rivalry to influence the political course of the shaky military regime of General from India's primary international backer, the Soviet Union. interests between Dhaka and Moscow.

Just before the bloodless coup of 24 March 1982, in which General Ershad ousted the short-lived elected government of President Abdus Sattar, the Kremlin dispatched a mid-level official to Dhaka to participate in a low-key commemoration of the establishment of Soviet-Bangladeshi relations in the heady first days after liberation in 1971. Official statements describing the state of relations between the two nations were noteworthy for their blandness and left no doubt that the positive public image of the Soviets as a partner in the liberation struggle had largely worn off. In the meantime, Soviet military assistance to Bangladesh has lapsed and large-scale economic assistance is limited to the Ghorasal power During the January - June 1982 period, Bangladesh's troubled relations with the Soviet Union continued to deteriorate.

factory that was built with Chinese assistance. The incident generated a public outcry against Soviet espionage and chilled bilateral relations. Ershad confirmed the subversive nature of Barely a week after the March coup, two Soviet Embassy employees were apprehended outside Dhaka while in the act of destroying films which allegedly compromised a local munitions the incident in a press conference and, for good measure, called the Soviets "very dangerous" and "crude." "We are really scared what they may do next," he stated. Despite the regime's deep suspicions of the Soviet Union, Ershad met in June with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko while both were in attendance at the United Nations.

American) friendship. China, for its part, has seemed eager to respond to the overtures from In sharp contrast to relations with the USSR, Bangladesh's ties with China appeared to be cordial and on the upturn as well. In order to win international support to counterbalance Indo-Soviet pressures, Bangladesh, like Pakistan, has increasingly come to rely on Chinese (and

Ziaur Rahman, the Chinese clearly signaled their support for the continuation of Zia's foreign Dhaka. When Abdus Sattar assumed the presidency of Bangladesh following the assassination of policy. In the 6 months that Sattar held office, numerous Chinese delegations were dispatched to Bangladesh to convey this message. One of these delegations was headed by Liu Huaqing, the Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff.

in a bid to insure Beijing's continued support. Ershad's coup caused no derogation of the assumed power, a high-level Bangladeshi military delegation traveled to Beijing for confiden-tial consultations. Chief Martial Law Administrator Ershad accepted a "standing invitation" to As LTG H.M. Ershad moved to oust President Sattar, he kept China informed of developments Chinese proclivity for cordial relations with Bangladesh. Less than a month after Ershad visit Beijing later in the year and praised the Chinese for steadfast political and military hardware since 1975, although the amount of equipment and training provided has not been In the meantime, China has remained Bangladesh's principal supplier of military substantial. support.

BURMA

In the regional competition in Asia between the two Communist superpowers, Burma remained no more than an incidental forum, drawing no undue attention from either side. During the reporting period, Burmese relations with the USSR remained correct, but without Soviet media desultorily accused Beijing of involvement with Burmese drug traffic and with the insurgents in revolt against the Rangoon governany noteworthy incidents of cordiality. ment.

in February. At about the same time, China's modest aid program to Burma underwent a change of instead to provide assistance for the construction of a bridge between Rangoon and Syriam, near direction. A number of economic and technical agreements were cancelled, as Beijing agreed Friendly Burmese relations with Beijing were manifested principally in the economic sector. A textile mill erected with Chinese economic and technical assistance in Pegu was inaugurated the mouth of the Irrawaddy River.

side that the multifaceted cooperation that characterized the association of the two nations During the first 6-month reporting period, India and the USSR continued to attach great Cementing the relationship was the recognition by each importance to their mutual friendship. was mutually beneficial. Summarizing the overall tenor of relations between New Delhi and Moscow, Soviet media gave high marks to the Gandhi government for increasing industrial production, attaining selfsufficiency in food grains, achieving advances in science and technology, including the Indian movement. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev referred to the ties with India as a "tremendous priceless capital which strengthens in a considerable measure the feeling of security on both sides." Mrs. Gandhi, in her public utterances, lent little hope to those critics who saw in her Indian leader, while conceding that relations with the Soviet Union were not as close as envisioned by some Americans, acknowledged that the USSR had stood by India and helped it in space program, and retaining a position of leadership in the "anti-imperialistic" nonalined "its hour of need," and that there would be no derogation of New Delhi's friendship with Moscow. India and Iran expressed a desire for settlement of the Afghan situation based on a withdrawal decision to visit the United States an attenuation of India's close ties with the USSR. At the same time, Gandhi refrained from overt criticism of the Soviet role in Afghanistan. joint communique issued at the end of a visit by the Iranian foreign minister, however, of foreign military forces.

at Soviet initiative, Ustinov arrived leading one of the largest, most prestigious, and highest ranking military delegations ever to visit a nonbloc country. While both sides were circum-The most significant political/military event reflecting the relationship between New Amid Indian disclaimers concerning the purpose of the trip, and hints that it was taking place spect about the precise nature of the discussions, Ustinov declared at the end of his visit that Delhi and Moscow was the visit in March of Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov to India. Journalistic speculation surrounding Ustinov's visit presented it as a determined Soviet bid to head off any possible Indian diversification of its armament procurement by turning to Western sources. the USSR stood ready to assist in India's defense procurement and production.

A number of military developments before and after the Ustinov visit related to end item aircraft to India and sought to induce New Delhi to purchase SAM-9 missiles rather than the French Crotale surface-to-air missile. India finally adopted the ANTONOV (An)-32 as its procurement by the Gandhi government. The USSR reportedly offered to sell MiG-27 (FLOGGER D)

sance-configured aircraft had arrived in India under the 1980 \$1.2 billion military aid pact Western manufacturers as contenders. It was noted also that seven MiG-25 (FOXBAT) reconnaismedium-range military transport aircraft, settling a competition that had included several

to Soviet sources. In exchange, India agreed to supply a quantity of rice, variously reported at 200 to 250 thousand tons. In the realm of capital goods, the USSR agreed to provide Vishakapatnam, Andra Pradesh. The two countries also negotiated a \$560 million loan for an commented that the Soviet Union had been a trusted partner in India's economic development. She noted that it was the USSR that had built up India's oil and steel industry, and had come to the rescue of her country in times of economic distress. In general, the trade relationship equipment for the new oil refinery at Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, and for the steel plant at alumina plant in the latter state. In transactions involving consumer goods, the two nations were reported to be negotiating one of the largest textile deals in history. Under the terms of Mrs. Gandhi acknowledged Moscow's reliability in this area as well, when she between the two nations consisted of India providing consumer goods and food to the Soviet Union in exchange for petroleum products and capital goods. The principal commodity provided by Moscow remained crude oil, which would amount to 2.5 million metric tons in 1982, according In the economic sector, ties between India and the USSR remained close and mutually the agreement, the USSR would purchase some 500 million meters of Indian cloth.

hydrodynamic plant in Tamil Nadu and a dam in Himachal Pradesh. Cooperation also extended to New Delhi's space program. Indian astronauts continued to train for a Soviet spaceflight, and Some of the most fruitful examples of Indo-Soviet cooperation occurred in the field of science and technology. The two nations agreed to exchange data in such disparate fields as irrigation and water management, laser technology, oil recovery techniques, electrical and thermal powerstation in Maharashtra, and to study the feasibility of constructing a magnetononferrous metallurgy, and the formation of alloys. The Soviet Union agreed to erect a super-Moscow agreed to launch and place into orbit an Indian satellite. Cultural relations between the two nations was stressed effusively by the USSR in contrast to the restraint and detachment shown by India. Moscow, for example, celebrated India's Republic Day with a 10-day festival of cultural and media events. Perhaps reflecting the care with which the Soviet Union presents itself to India, a public opinion poll in the latter country evoked from the respondents a highly positive image of the USSR, while the United States continued to be held in generally low esteem. The spread of Soviet disinformation concerning the United States was again discernible in in the Punjab. It was also alleged that the United States was fomenting revolt in the isolated northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh in a ploy to establish electronic monitoring stations Soviet propaganda alleged US support for a state of Khalistan independent of New Delhi in that distant area.

resolution of the border dispute between the two countries. Both nations agreed that the disposed, in principle at least, to resolve this longstanding matter of contention that had led to the limited war of 1962. New Delhi and Beijing, however, remained far apart on the means to achieve an equitable solution. At the second round of negotiations in May, Beijing tabled a Pradesh in return for renunciation by India of the Aksai Chin salient, presently occupied by settlement of the dispute, one boundary segment at a time. Unable to break the deadlock for the time being, negotiators on both sides sought to promote a climate of mutual amity by discussing Sino-Indian relations during the reporting period were focused almost entirely on the boundary settlement was the central issue in their bilateral relations, and both seemed package proposal offering to surrender its claims on the eastern end of the border in Arunachal China in northern Kashmir. India rejected the Chinese proposal and held out for a piecemeal various cultural, scientific and technological exchanges, and trade possibilities. The Soviet Union responded to the China-India talks with uneasiness, portraying Beijing as obdurate and duplicitous. Subsequently, Moscow retreated from its critical position, noting that the USSR in all areas of the world stood for "the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiations." Moscow media blamed the United States for encouraging Beijing's allegedly hardline with India.

INDONESIA

of the renewed chill in bilateral ties between Moscow and Jakarta was the publicity accorded to Jakarta in February 1982. The matter, which should have ended with the quiet expulsion of the between Indonesian security personnel and Soviet Embassy personnel taking leave of the ousted diplomatic status who was implicated in the espionage case. In the imbroglio that followed, Indonesian police arrested two Soviet nationals, one of whom was promptly released because of Indonesian relations with the Soviet Union, never very cordial since the advent of the New Order, suffered a turn for the worse during the January - June 1982 reporting period. The cause a sensational espionage case involving Soviet nationals resident in Jakarta. Investigation by local security officials disclosed that an Indonesian naval officer had allegedly passed classified hydrographic data concerning the Makassar Straits to a Soviet military attache in attache. The melee occurred as the Indonesians attempted to arrest a Soviet national without displaying the cultural proclivity of its highest officials for indirection, demonstrated its media exposure. In a more official vein, FM Mochtar sought to downplay the seriousness of the incident and the implications it might have for the bilateral relations between Jakarta and In a muted sequel to the espionage case, the New Order government released without the activities of its consulates in Medan and Surabaya. At the end of the reporting period, it remained to be seen what moves the USSR would take to mend its badly frayed relations with Soviet diplomat, was given renewed momentum instead, when a scuffle broke out at the airport The Indonesian Government, irritation by permitting a series of noisy student demonstrations outside the Soviet Embassy and by according Jakarta's normally subdued dailies free rein to give the incident unrestrained fanfare the Soviet national it had detained, while the Soviets quietly set about scaling back his diplomatic immunity, and promised a trial for the other.

attempted coup and the advent of the New Order government. In recent years, Indonesian normalized relations. During the reporting period, however, no major initiatives were noted in this direction by either side. This inaction may reflect the New Order's reluctance to move send a small signal that it had mitigated its deeply rooted suspicion of Beijing when it admitted a Chinese table tennis team for the Sixth Asian Table Tennis Union Championship. The Indonesian relations with China remained suspended as they have been since the 1965 officials have dropped hints that it was only a matter of time before Jakarta and Beijing boldly in the face of the entrenched cultural bias of most Indonesians for a renewed link with China. At the same time, it also revealed the innate suspicions held in the upper echelons of meddling by Beijing in Indonesia's internal affairs. Indonesian authorities, nevertheless, did the New Order, that an official Chinese presence in Jakarta might open the way for potential

athletes comprised the first official delegation to visit Indonesia from China since 1966. Beyond this small gesture, however, there was little indication that the Soeharto government was willing to move forward in its relations with China, and for the time being, Beijing had to remain content with being kept at arm's length by Jakarta.

Although Japan-USSR relations began on a positive note during the first half of 1982, with the resumption in January of "regular" Foreign Ministry consultations after almost a 3-year hiatus, little headway was made toward improving longstanding political differences between the Government of Japan (GOJ) maintained that a formal bilateral peace treaty could only be negotiated after resolution of the issue. Undaunted, the USSR continued to insist that there was no territorial problem between the two countries, and a peace treaty should not be based on tried to circumvent Tokyo's concerns about its northern claims in a speech at Tashkent in late March. He called for more "reliable relations of good-neighborliness and mutual confidence" with Japan, but did not address himself to how this could be accomplished. The GOJ responded negatively to the Brezhnev appeal, tying improved relations to the withdrawal of SS-20 missiles from the Far East, the removal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and its usual request for the prior contingencies. Soviet President Brezhnev, anxious to improve economic ties with Japan, The main stumbling block continued to be the Kurile Islands dispute. return of the four southern islands in the Kurile chain.

cultivate, to a degree, the economic phase of the relationship. Statistics released during the reporting period indicated that bilateral trade during 1981 had increased by 11 percent from the previous year, even though Japan had dropped from second to fifth among the USSR's most prolific trading partners. In addition, the GOJ requested (through a personal letter from PM cated drilling equipment to the Soviet Union so that the Soviet-Japanese joint oil and natural gas project off the coast of Sakhalin could proceed without undue delay. Although Washington refused to accede to the request, the Japanese leadership showed signs of wanting to proceed The GOJ also indicated an unwillingness to grant Secretary of State Haig's personal request that Komatsu Ltd. renege on its contracted delivery to the USSR of While political relations remained chilly, Japan displayed a greater willingness to Suzuki to President Reagan) that Washington make an exception on its export ban of sophistipipelaying equipment for the Siberia-Europe natural gas (Yamburg) project. with the project anyway.

In February, however, the GOJ, in concert with the US, imposed economic sanctions against the USSR to protest Soviet pressure for martial law in Poland. Tokyo's sanctions, while not as stringent as Washington's, included temporary suspension of bilateral trade consultations and sessions of the bilateral Commission on Science and Technology, an export ban of high technology items, and a rejection of Moscow's request for enlarged trade offices in Japan. The GOJ also showed its solidarity with the Reagan administration after being embarrassed by US satellite data which revealed that a Japanese-made floating dock was being used by the USSR to repair its aircraft carrier Minsk. The GOJ indicated to Washington that it had taken the utmost precautions to insure that such an incident would not be repeated. In April, the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri revealed that some months earlier the USSR had informally proposed to the Japanese that they construct a second floating dock for the repair of Soviet ships. The request reportedly was rejected.

and on a continued "firm footing." Some disputes, primarily economic, did emerge during the 6-day Tokyo visit in early June of Premier Zhao Ziyang. The visit, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations, reaffirmed Japan's commitment to help China develop its natural resources and assist Beijing's Four Modernizations program. In return, Japan was from their Japanese counterparts that loans for the construction of the Baoshan Iron and Steel facility, the Daqing Petrochemical Plant, and coal export development projects be increased to In the first half of 1982, relations between Japan and China remained outwardly amicable promised an undetermined share of China's petroleum. The summit made clear, nevertheless, that as economic ties continue to expand (Japan now accounts for 25 percent of all Chinese trade) frictions were likely to become more apparent. Officials accompanying Zhao to Tokyo requested \$366 million for FY 1982. The GOJ maintained that this request, for a 50 percent increase over the 1981 commitment, was excessive. Resolution of the loan payments dispute was postponed until PM Suzuki's scheduled return visit to Beijing in September 1982. Conflicting opinions Tokyo requested that China increase its Finally, Japan's request for preferential treatment for oil development off China's continental annual coal exports to 10 million tons by 1985, a goal Beijing contended was unrealistic. shelf was not approved by the visiting delegation but only taken under advisement. during the summit also arose over the coal issue.

Despite some differences about how the bilateral economic relationship should proceed, the mutual understanding and opened up prospects for building better cooperative relations." Zhao reflective of general Japanese opinion, editorialized that the summit "contributed to deepening summit was generally viewed in both capitals as a positive development. Asahi Shimbun, termed his visit a "great success."

purchase 1.16 million tons of steel from Japanese firms. This figure represented a 27 percent increase from actual steel imported during the first half of 1981. In February, the Export-Other important developments in the first 6 months of 1982 included China's commitment to Import Bank of Japan and the Bank of China signed a contract providing for \$175 million in loans for the development during 1982 of seven Chinese coal mining projects in Shandong Province. Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries announced in June that it had accepted a \$39 million order from China's National Technical Import Corporation for construction of a coal shipping facility at Qinhuangdao Port, 270 kilometers east of Beijing. In a major policy shift, Beijing agreed to

Vice Minister of Defense, Seiki Nishihiro, visited China in January at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense. Nishihiro is the first senior civilian official Within the Japan deposits in Yunnan Province. In February, Japan and China signed a civil air agreement Defense Agency to visit Beijing and hold official discussions with his Chinese counterparts. issue will be used to develop molybdenum deposits in Hebei and Henan Provinces, and phosphate Finally, in a symbolic gesture and a departure from post-World War II tradition, Japan's Deputy the private placement of its first yen-denominated bond in Japan. The proceeds from the bond increasing by 50 percent the number of weekly seats on flights between the two countries.

KAMPUCHEA

The Soviet Union recognizes the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the puppet state estab-January - June 1982 period, it was alleged that the USSR, independently of the occupying Vietnamese forces, was constructing a new deep-water port at Ream on the peninsula opposite the port of Kompong Som (Sihanoukville). If true, the report, attributed Thai sources, would have disturbing strategic implications for Southeast Asia. It would mean that the USSR would have Pacific fleets, and that its surveillance of Western shipping and the Straits of Malacca would added shore installations, besides Danang and Cam Ranh Bay, to service its Indian Ocean and lished by Hanoi after Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea in December 1978. be facilitated

During that time, China had to threaten to deny arms to Son Sann and the affairs. The cabinet, once formed, consisted of four coordinating committees representing four portfolios (finance and economy, defense, culture, and education) and staffed by one appointee China originally recognized Democratic Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot ousted in conjunction with the ASEAN nations, was able to persuade the three Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese resistance factions to join in a coalition government after 10 months of arduous agreement, signed in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June, united Son Sann and the KPNLF with Prince Sihanouk was elected President, Son Sann Prime Minister, and Khieu Samphan Vice President in charge of foreign from Phnom Penh in the course of the Vietnamese invasion. During the reporting period, China, Kampuchea National Liberation Front (KPNLF) in order to convince them to cooperate. Sihanouk and his Moulinaka, and Khieu Samphan and the Khmer Rouge. from each of the three factions.

education, a doctor, an army colonel, and an accountant. It did not, however, appear to ambassadors in place until the end of 1982, and calling for all positions and power to revert to it should the coalition fail. Also, it was apparent that the Khmer Rouge was senior in terms of cabinet appointees. In contrast to such choices as Ieng Sary, Foreign Minister in the Khmer Rouge hierarchy, and Son Sen, Defense Minister, KPNLF nominees included a former director of entirely displease the KPNLF to be relegated to the third position behind Sihanouk's Moulinaka since it had always been part of the KPNLF's intention to not associate any more than necessary This new arrangement favored the Khmer Rouge, allowing it to keep all of its officials and with the Khmer Rouge.

Because the UN continued to recognize the credentials of the Khmer Rouge, the coalition was viewed as a legal government. Likewise, the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge virtually assured that the Kampuchean seat at the UN would continue to be held by anti-Vietnamese forces. It was left for the coalition to solicit world support, a task Sihanouk was expected to undertake. The inclusion of Ieng Sary in the cabinet, however, could hinder international acceptance since his name, like that of Pol Pot, has become synonymous with mass murder.

inclusion of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann in the coalition's hierarchy was likely to overshadow to seek a policy which looked to undermine the ASEAN-China alliance by stressing China's For the Vietnamese, the coalition represented the strongest impetus yet to alter its Kampuchea policy. Not only had a more effective fighting force been created for Hanoi to cope with, but it enjoyed the support of China and the ASEAN countries as well. Moreover, the the once dominating onus of the Khmer Rouge, and thereby take from the Vietnamese whatever expressing an interest in the possibility of total withdrawal. Nevertheless, Vietnam continued potential threat to Southeast Asia, and to isolate Thailand from its ASEAN partners by appeared more conciliatory by offering to withdraw some troops from Kampuchea and world sympathy remained for their part in driving the Khmer Rouge from power. In response, emphasizing Thailand's growing Chinese connection. Soviet activity in Laos intensified during the January - June 1982 period, extending a provided \$85 million in material and assumed virtual control of the Laotian Air Force. Soviet trend that began in 1981 when Moscow decided to channel its assistance directly to Vientiane rather than through Hanoi and to take a direct hand in managing its own aid program. All Soviet exports to Laos are now sent through Thailand, leaving only military supplies and fuel to be transported by Laotian trucks from Danang. The USSR clearly emerged as the principal supporter of the Laotian Armed Forces with 500 Soviet advisers and support staff in-country. Moscow also Deputy Defense Minister Nikolay Ogarkov made a special effort to demonstrate Soviet interest in Laos as a separate polity apart from Vietnam, when he spent a day in Vientiane on his return from a February visit to Hanoi. Soviet Vice Premier and Chairman of GOSPLAN Nikolai Baybakov visited Laos in March to strengthen economic ties; and Premier Kaysone met with Brezhnev in Moscow in the same month to strengthen bilateral ties.

No major Sino-Lao developments were noted during the reporting period. In the competition between the two Communist superpowers, Laos demonstrated that it has tilted firmly in the direction of Moscow, when its occasional propaganda sniping at Beijing hewed closely to the Soviet line. PM Kaysone Phomvihan reportedly declared at a meeting of Indochinese leaders that sionism," and acting FM Khampay Boupha accused Beijing of inciting confrontation between the countries of ASEAN and Indochina. Boupha also denounced Beijing for "joining hands with 'imperialists and other reactionaries' to sabotage the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and his country was "in the front ranks of the struggle against Chinese hegemonism and expan-Kampuchea."

period. Moscow, apparently sensing that political volumes are on trying to upgrade its economic relations with Kuala Lumpur. One high-ranking Soviet instead on trying to upgrade its economic relations with Ruala Lumpur. trade delegation visited Malaysia during the period and held discussions with its Malaysian Moscow, apparently sensing that political overtures would go unheard, concentrated counterparts. Sales of palm oil, a major Malaysian export, to the Soviet Union increased by 100 Malaysian relations with the USSR were stable but aloof during the January - June 1982 percent in 1981.

of the Communist Party of Malaysia (CPM) and confining itself to "political and moral support," fell on deaf ears in Kuala Lumpur. Skeptical Malaysian senior officials continued to charge that Beijing remained "the greatest threat" facing their country. Economic relations between Malaysia and China continued at a low level during the reporting period. The only transaction ances given by Beijing, that China was stepping back from its military assistance to insurgents Malaysia's antipathy toward the two Communist superpowers was reserved for China. Assurnoted was the sale of lumber from Sabah (East Malaysia) to China.

exchanges between the DPRK and USSR in the first half of 1982. President Brezhnev sent two of the DPRK and the other, on 14 April, marked the North Korean leader's 70th birthday. Both Soviet broadcasts to Korea continued to emphasize the importance of Moscow's technical assistance to the DPRK. Pravda also emphasized this theme on DPRK agreed to provide some of the batteries produced at the plant to the USSR as compensation to have visited Pyongyang. Strizhov was in North Korea from 10-18 May. There were no changes in Soviet statements expressing support for North Korea's reunification proposals or calls for There were no significant changes in the level of political, economic, and cultural congratulatory messages to Kim Il-song. One, on 6 April, concerned his reelection as President The Soviet press specifically mentioned zinc, silver, powered magnesium, and metal cutting machines as items being imported from North Korea and oil, oil products, coke, "varfous facilities," and transportation gears as items being exported to the DPRK. In January, the Soviet Union publicized North Korea's participation with 11 other Socialist countries at a conference held in the USSR to promote cooperation in the field of nuclear research. There were few notable visits by North Korean government officials to the Soviet Union. Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul signed a trade protocol in Moscow on 5 May, and DPRK Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin visited Moscow in June at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. G.S. Strizhov, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Science and Educational Institution Department, was the highest ranking Soviet official noted 27 April when it acknowledged the completion of a vehicle battery plant in North Korea. the withdrawal of US forces from South Korea. nessages downplayed Kim's importance. Soviet assistance.

Close ties between Pyongyang and Beijing were confirmed in statements by Chinese leaders indicating stronger support for the North Korean Government and less reluctance to criticize the presence of US forces in South Korea. On 16 April, the Pyongyang Times published portions of a congratulatory message to Kim Il-song from the CCP Central Committee on the occasion of Kim's 70th birthday. The message referred to Kim as the "tested great leader of the Workers" Party of Korea and the Korean people, and the preeminent representative of Korea's proletarian revolutionists." The message also praised Kim for his role in promoting socialism throughout the world. Indications of a warming trend in China-DPRK relations were also apparent in North in-arms who are faithful to revolutionary fidelity like our neighbor, the Chinese people." On Korean publications and statements by North Korean leaders. An editorial published in the KWP Central Committee newspaper Nodong Sinum on 14 June said, "We are delighted at having comrades-21 June, O Chin-u, DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces, said that the DPRK and China share a common destiny in being prepared to "beat off any imperialist aggressor." During his visit to North Korea, Defense Minister Geng Biao criticized the US for "hanging on to South Korea" and issued a "strong demand" for the US to withdraw all troops and military equipment from South Korea.

government's position that "the Afghan crisis created by the Soviet military intervention can the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan refused to hold direct discus-Islamabad's relations with the USSR in the first 6 months of 1982 remained cool as Pakistan insurgents fighting the Soviet military forces in Afghanistan. Pakistani denunciation of the Soviets on the Afghan issue was unwavering. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi reaffirmed his be resolved only by the withdrawal of the Soviet troops." Concurrently with its criticism of sions with the puppet DRA regime in Kabul. Pakistan held firmly to this course of action in spite of indications that direct negotiations among Kabul, Islamabad, and Teheran were a sign indirect talks between Pakistani and Afghan representatives finally convened under UN auspices in Geneva, Moscow supported proposals previously advanced by the Kabul regime for a termination continued to acquiesce in the use of its territory as a safehaven for Afghan refugees and of the "undeclared war . . . waged by China, the United States and their allies," against Afghanistan. The USSR and its Afghan protege Babrak Karmal were inclined to discuss the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and the withdrawal of Soviet military forces, but implicit in the Soviet position was a disinclination to accept any derogation of its authority of legitimacy badly sought by the Soviets for their Afghan figurehead, Babrak Karmal. in Afghanistan.

Aside from Afghanistan, another issue which placed an obstacle in the way of improved ties between Pakistan and the USSR was the new defense relationship with the United States. Moscow remained suspicious that Islamabad was on the threshold of entering into a new strategic alliance with Washington, and not unexpectedly, the United States came under heavy fire in the Soviet media for its attempted policy of "turning Pakistan into a strategic springboard" and "an obedient executor of Washington's strategic designs in Asia." Such an alliance in the Soviet perception could open the way to a Pakistani offer of bases along the Makran (Baluch) Coast which could serve as staging areas for the newly constituted US Rapid Deployment Force.

The Soviet ambassador in Islamabad affirmed that his government was prepared to welcome a Pakistani delegation to Moscow for consultations on international matters. President Zia, for In spite of the generally chilly tone that characterized relations between Islamabad and his part, stressed that Pakistan desired "the most cordial relations" with the Soviet Union, Moscow, effort was made by both sides to preserve a modicum of goodwill between the two nations. which his nation recognized as "a neighbor and world power."

negotiate a new barter agreement, noted that trade between the two nations had amounted to February, Zia laid the foundation for a new Soviet-assisted tractor factory which, when completed, will have the capacity to produce 5,000 tractors annually. It will join the short list of ongoing Soviet projects in Pakistan, such as the Karachi steel mill complex and the improving bilateral relations. Soviet officials, meeting with their Pakistani counterparts to Pakistan and the Soviet Union stressed the economic sector as a promising means \$34.5 million in 1981 and left the way open to further joint ventures with Pakistan. Guddu thermal power plant.

residence visa and barely escaped forcible expulsion from the country. The action occurred in Soviet disinformation was active in Pakistan during the reporting period and claimed at least one American casualty. A US malaria researcher in Lahore was refused a renewal of his the wake of Soviet media accusations that he was engaged in the breeding of disease-bearing mosquitoes for alleged germ warfare in Afghanistan and Cuba.

national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign aggression and interference." Yaqub reportedly came home with yet another affirmation of China's commitment to Pakistan's In addition, perhaps to soothe Pakistani anxiety on the issue, China assured Islamabad that its efforts to improve relations with New Delhi would not be carried out to the detriment of its relations with Pakistan. At the same time, China greeted with approbation Pakistani attempts to build a lasting peace with India through negotiation of a nonaggression pact. Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei led a large delegation to Islamabad for Pakistan's National Day celebrations. Ji, following the past example of other Chinese leaders, reemphasized publicly Beijing's support for Pakistan, noting unequivocally that "the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly stand on the Pakistani side in their just struggle to safeguard their security. Publicly both sides blandly expressed a unanimity of views on international matters. Relations between Pakistan and China continued to be close and friendly. Ties between the states were reaffirmed by a succession of high level visits by both sides. In March, Ji's trip was followed by a reciprocal visit by Pakistani FM Shahabzada Yaqub Khan to Beijing.

National Defense College of Pakistan delegation traveled to Beijing at the invitation of its Chinese counterpart. More significantly, the Pakistani Army Deputy Chief of Staff paid a lengthy visit to China amid unfounded speculation that the occurrence could be a harbinger of Chinese military assistance to Islamabad. In subsequent months, however, the only indicator of this possible development was the delivery of two Chinese HOKU (KOMAR)-Class patrol boats equipped with Soviet-type STYX missiles. Nevertheless, Soviet media accused China of providing Military visits between the two countries also occurred during the reporting period.

some \$2 billion worth of armaments including "modernized Shenyang Fantan fighter-bombers and surface-to-air (SAM) missiles."

both providing employment for retired policemen and insuring the country's self-sufficiency in glassware. During the same period, the National Bank of Pakistan opened a branch in China and In the economic sector, Zia inaugurated a glass factory built with Chinese assistance near officials of both nations signed another barter trade agreement. Pakistan also delivered to The factory on completion would operate under the auspices of a police foundation, China a new 4500-bulk carrier cargo vessel built in the Karachi shipyard. Nowshera.

PHILIPPINES

In an effort to lay the groundwork for the July 1982 visit of first lady Imelda Marcos to Moscow and in order to revitalize the Philippines ailing trade industry, PM Caesar Virata held two leaders discussed ways to upgrade bilateral economic and technical relations, but no concrete agreements were announced. No other significant events between the two countries talks in May with visiting Soviet Chairman on Foreign Economic Relations V. I. Litivenko. occurred during the January - June 1982 period. The most significant Philippines - China event during the reporting period was the 5-day While no immediate agreements were concluded, Mrs. Marcos claimed she was given assurances by the Chinese leadership that the Philippines would be given priority as a source of raw materials for China's current modernization program. Mrs. Marcos indicated that China is especially interested in purchasing Philippine copper, copra, iron ore, and sugar. As a follow-up to her visit, the first lady announced on 11 June that a Chinese trade mission was to arrive in the Philippines to work out details for upgrading bilateral economic relations. In March, a cultural agreement was concluded which pledged the exchange of some 20 delegations of artists, writers, scholars, visit of Philippino first lady Imelda Marcos to China in early June. and sports figures for the period 1982-83.

SINGAPORE

despite its deep economic and social problems. At the same time, Singapore continued to hold the USSR responsible for the Vietnamese expansionist thrust into Kampuchea and to view Moscow During the 6 months ending in June 1982, Singapore continued to view the USSR with deep suspicion as a superpower with no reluctance to exploit its "possession of overwhelming force" as the chief strategic threat to Southeast Asia. To offset this threat, PM Lee Kuan Yew called for an increased US naval presence in the area.

policies." A Soviet report also alleged the use of Singapore as a port-of-call by the 7th Fleet accused the United States of drawing the island republic into "the orbit of its aggressive Soviet media and the granting of landing rights to US military aircraft transiting the region. The Singapore tilt toward Washington evoked a critical Soviet response.

Relations between Singapore and the USSR suffered a further setback in February when two Singapore's shipyards. The two Soviets were accused of having attempted to recruit an Armed Soviet nationals were expelled on charges of spying. One of the ousted Soviets was a diplomat attached to the Soviet Embassy; the other a marine superintendent involved in business with Forces officer and a Singaporean businessman for espionage purposes.

there was no indication that the government of Lee Kuan Yew was prepared to launch any bold new Singaporean relations with China remained stable during the reporting period. The island nation does not recognize Beijing, and perhaps in deference to its large neighbor, Indonesia, ventures to redress the lack of official ties with China.

from an additional \$11.5 million worth of textiles purchased by Singapore, probably since the In the matter of unofficial economic relations, however, the establishment of a Chinese commercial office in Singapore, as provided under a 1979 trade agreement, apparently was of benefit to both sides. During the reporting period, it was disclosed that Beijing had secured an order from Singapore for \$5.1 million worth of Chinese textiles. Reportedly, this was apart

SOUTH KOREA

On two occasions cabinet level officials in the ROK Government indicated that South Korea would give consideration to whatever forms of bilateral exchanges Moscow and Beijing were willing to accept. The Soviet Union is not known to have initiated any contact -- cultural, economic, or political -- with Seoul during the January - June 1982 period. Political statements by Chinese leaders (see DPRK/PRC summary) and reports in Renmin Ribao posture toward South Korea in recent months. In May and June, Renmin Ribao issued harsh criticisms of ROK President Chon Tu-hwan calling him a "facist butcher who promotes tension on (Beijing) have exhibited stronger pro-North Korean positions and, in general, a more critical the Korean Peninsula by refusing to enter into a dialog with North Korea."

trade at \$600 million. A 17 May New York Times article, based on reports from Hong Kong traders, estimated that ROK-PRC two-way trade in the first quarter of 1982 amounted to approximately \$49 million. It is speculated that if this commercial activity is consistent from quarter to quarter, total trade annually would come to \$200 million, significantly below the 12 June, a Soviet broadcast cited a Japanese source that placed the value of ROK-PRC two-way Moscow continues to criticize Beijing for its surreptitious trade with South Korea. figures quoted in the Soviet press.

Seoul from 11-16 January to discuss with ROK officials the possibility of establishing two According to Dr. Kotaite, North Korea and China had agreed in Assad Kotaite, President of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), visited one over North Korea The South Korean Government indicated to civil air routes between Japan and China to overfly the Korean Peninsula: principle in November 1981 to such an arrangement. Dr. Kotaite that it also favors the two air routes. and one over South Korea.

THAIL AND

Sayi's assertion was interpreted by some as a signal that Thailand might be shifting its Kampuchea policy away from the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge. Certainly China's invitation at that time to Prime Minister Prem to visit Beijing was a reflection of China's Thailand's concerns about Vietnam and Vietnamese troops on its borders have forced it to China is capable of maintaining direct pressure on Vietnam by its continued threats of a second invasion, and by being the only nation holding enough influence over the Khmer Rouge to however, is viewed with disapprobation regionally because China is regarded as a threat by most of Thailand's partner nations in ASEAN. Domestically, the action has been equally unpopular because there is a movement among ranking Thai officials and "young Turks" in the armed forces calling for Thailand to construct a more neutral, hands-off policy toward Kampuchea and to be less closely identified with China. This sentiment was expressed most dramatically during an who accused an unnamed superpower of pushing Thailand into a proxy war with neighboring seek an accommodation with China, a position which has been unpopular domestically and among Bangkok's ASEAN partners. In Thailand's view, such a course of action makes sense because only persuade it to join an anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea. Thailand's wooing of China, Armed Forces Day speech given by Thailand's Armed Forces Commander General Sayi Saiyud Kerdphol

Vietnamese coalition that would include the Khmer Rouge, and announced to newsmen that bilateral trade with China was to be expanded. Thus, despite the debate among Thai leaders and Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi visited Beijing in May to discuss the formation of an antiallies, it is likely that Thailand's dependence on China will continue to increase.

The Soviets have been able to do little to compensate for their support of Vietnam's activities What appears to be a propensity for diplomatic heavyhandedness and outright bungling among Soviet embassy staffs in Southeast Asia has done little to rally Thailand any closer to Moscow. During the 6-month period, the Thai press devoted much attention to a letter, allegedly from a Soviet diplomat, addressed to the Thai Foreign Ministry demanding that Thais were offended by the letter and unconvinced by Soviet protestations that it was a hoax. Progress in Thai-Soviet relations was limited to the economic sphere where a commercial agreement was signed in May. Statistics released for 1981 indicated that trade had amounted to \$510 Thai relations with the Soviet Union remained cool during the January - June 1982 period. "Thailand cease its collaboration with the United States and Chinese imperialists . . . million, a figure which from all indications will be topped in 1982.

for little more than half of Vietnam's total \$3 billion debt, reflecting Hanoi's dependence on foreign help but belying the degree to which it was popularly believed Vietnam was indebted to In the beginning months of 1982, Vietnam appeared to be nearing a decision to reevaluate its heavy economic dependence on the Soviet Union, and there was speculation that the leadership changes resulting from the Fifth Party Congress in March might mean a change of policy. Impetus for change seemed ripe on the Soviet side as well. Suffering from a worsening economic climate in the Soviet Bloc, there was speculation that Vietnam might be forced to bear the real costs for the economically disruptive events occurring in Poland. However, 1980 figures released by the International Monetary Fund showed that loans from the Communist bloc accounted the Soviet Union.

exchange was little more than a form of slave labor and that the workers were press ganged into Considerable criticism from the world community was directed against Vietnam and the Soviet Union regarding Vietnamese laborers sent to work in the USSR. The general belief was that the working on the Siberian pipeline project partly as a means of paying off Hanoi's debt to Moscow. The issue was a sensitive one for both Moscow and Hanoi as they responded that the workers received salaries under an exchange of workers agreement signed in April 1981. Outside sources confirmed that the laborers involved each received a salary, part of which they kept, part of which was returned to the Soviet Union, and part of which was forwarded to Vietnam to be divided between their families and the government. Nonofficial Vietnamese sources also indicated that there were more applicants for the program than there were Soviet jobs to fill.

have yet to give the Soviets unrestricted access to Cam Ranh Bay and Danang, although Foreign Chief of Staff of the Soviet Army Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov visited Vietnam in February and possibly talked about enlarging and establishing new military bases in Vietnam. The Vietnamese Minister Nguyen Co Thach hinted that Vietnam might relent on this issue if its sense of impending threat from another power were great enough. From what is known about the current military relationship and based on the type of Soviet military assistance provided to Vietnam, the Far Eastern Economic Review (11 June) surmised that some coordinated joint military planning existed between Moscow and Hanoi. It suggests that Vietnamese forces, particularly Soviet forces deployed along the Sino-Soviet border. For the Soviet Union, the implications vessels to Hanoi, at a level and cost considerably higher than that required by the provision of weaponry for legitimate defense needs. The additional cost could be justified, however, on the those along the Chinese border, were equipped and structured to complement, not duplicate, were that it was providing complex air defense systems, advanced aircraft, and modern naval

forces in Kampuchea, and there was some indication that the Soviets were becoming irritated at Such a strategic exigency, though, could hardly rationalize Moscow's support of Vietnamese grounds that it was directly related to the Soviet Union's defense against Chinese attack. their subsidization of Hanoi's military adventures in the latter country.

suspended unilaterally by China in March 1980, was once again rejected by Beijing on the Beijing on the diplomatic defensive. In a similar move, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach announced in May, Vietnam's willingness to withdraw from Kampuchea providing a treaty be however, managed to score a propaganda coup by convincing the new UN Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to agree to mediate the Sino-Vietnamese border dispute, thereby placing signed with China. Thus, Vietnam was once again able to score further propaganda points by Vietnam's relationship with China was reflected by the situation in Kampuchea and con-Vietnam, tinuing tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. A Vietnamese proposal to resume the talks, grounds that nothing could be discussed until Vietnam withdrew from Kampuchea. casting China in the role of being something less than a peacemaker. Interestingly enough, China acknowledged for the first time in January that Vietnam might speculation that it might be a gesture to Vietnam, signaling an understanding of the latter's be encountering friction in its relationship with the Soviet Union. For China to do so aroused problems and a willingness to listen should Hanoi be inclined to turn in Beijing's direction. BANGLADESH

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. Quoting a dispatch in an Indian newspaper, Izvestiya (Moscow) reports the United States is making a determined bid to wrest control of St. Marten and Manpur Islands from Bangladesh in order to convert them into American military bases. Moscow alleges the US is "armtwisting" Dacca with the threat of cutbacks in economic aid if base rights are not granted. UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick is reported to have made the Pentagon's wishes perfectly clear to Bangladeshi leaders when she visited Dacca on a recent tour of South Asia.	Сч	FBIS (USSR) 13 JAN 82	Ø588 Ø588B
01/01/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions arrives in Dacca to meet with local trade union officials and government leaders.	Δι	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 2 Jan 82	1012
01/02/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. Soviet Deputy Minister of Light Industries Vievalla pays a courtesy call on Moni Singh, head of the Communist Party of Bangladesh. The Soviet guest is currently on a goodwill visit to Bangladesh in connection with the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bangladesh and the USSR.	Ω,	Bangladesh Times (Dacca) 2 Jan 82	1001
Ø1/19/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. Trade officials from Bangladesh and the USSR sign a contract for the export of 84,000 bales of jute to the Soviet Union.	ស	FBIS (South Asia) 27 Jan 82	1014
01/19/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. The Soviet Union will import about 84,000 bales of raw jute worth about 140 million taka (\$10 million) from Bangladesh under a contract signed today in Dacca.	ស	SWB (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 82	,1508
61/24/82		- ਬ ਰ	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 24 Jan 82	1662
	desni students are negaing for the soviet Union to pursue their studies. Instances of economic cooperation include the Ghorasal power plant and an unidentified industrial facility in Chittagong. President Brezhnev sends a message to Bangladeshi President Sattar in honor of the occasion. Brezhnev sees a mutuality of interests on the issues of the Agenta as well as the Agerica to curt the arms race president.			1002B
	and determer, as well as the desire to the the attar returns the compliments, noting that the ideshi-Soviet relations "have developed satisfac			1882C
Ø1/28/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. A Chinese military goodwill mission, led by Liu Huaqing, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the PLA, leaves for an official visit to Bangladesh.	Ωı	FBIS (China) 2 Feb 82	0491

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/11/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese delegation from the All-China Youth delegation concludes a 12-day visit to Bangladesh.	PC	FBIS (China) 18 Feb 82	1004
Ø 2/23/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese delegation headed by Zhao Pengfi, the deputy mayor of Beijing, calls on President Abdus Sattar in Dacca. The delegation is in Bangladesh for 7 days as part of a South Asian tour.	Δı	FBIS (China) 23 Feb 82	1003
03/03/85	BANGLADESH/USSR. The Soviet training center in Ghorsal has turned out some 300 electricians, mechanics and other skilled workers for all power stations in Bangladesh. Since the Ghorsal power station went on load in 1976, it has generated over two billion kilowatt hours of electricity.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Mar 82	1528
03/08/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese military delegation headed by Deputy Chief of the PLA Liu Huaging arrives in Dacca for 7 days of discussions with Bangladeshi officials. The delegation is slated to meet with President Sattar and his service chiefs and tour ordnance factories and armed forces units in Dacca, Jessore and Chittagong.	E .	FBIS (China) 23 Mar 82	1031
03/24/82	BANGLADESH/PRC/USSR. State-controlled media in Moscow and Beijing print straightforward accounts of the early morning military coup that toppled the recently elected government of President Abdus Sattar. Neither the Chinese nor Soviet press reporting of the day's events in Dacca suggests a political stand the respective governments may take. Army Chief of Staff H. M. Ershad the leader of the coup issues	Δı	FBIS (USSR)/(South Asia) 24-25 Mar 82	1,63,6
	a statement pledging his martial law regime to honor Bangladesh's foreign obligations.			1030B
03/26/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. President Brezhnev sends a congratulatory message to the new martial law administrator, General H. M. Ershad, on the occasion of Bangladesh's independence day celebrations. The message makes perfunctory reference to the ties of friendship and cooperation that have marked Bangladeshi-Soviet relations.	Α	FBIS (USSR) 26 Mar 82	1039
Ø3/31/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. Bangladeshi security officials arrest two officials from the Soviet Embassy in Dacca in the act of burning some 588 rolls of movie film. The incident took place on the road between Dacca and Tangail. The Russians were held overnight, then released on bail. The films were confiscated by Bangladeshi police.	Ω	New York Times 6 Apr 82	1435
04/07/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. In a sequel to a puzzling incident occurring last week, two members of the Soviet Embassy in Dacca quietly leave Bangladesh on the weekly Aeroflot flight. The Soviets were briefly detained after being apprehended in the act of burning some unidentified movie film at an undisclosed location on a road about 20 kilometers north of Dacca. Further disclosures revealed that the two Soviet diplomats had	. GW	Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 Apr 82	1485

ENTRY NR. 1485B	1486 1486B	1486C	1035	1065 1065B
SOURCE	New York Times 11 Apr 82		The Hindu (Madras) 17 Apr 82	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 25 Apr 82
CATEGORY	Δ,		E	Δι
been caught in the act of filming Bangladesh's only munitions factory built with Chinese assistance at Joydevpur and were trying to destroy the film when arrested. After preliminary interrogation, the two Russians were released into the custody of their embassy with the understanding that they would be available to appear in court if the GBD chose to prosecute them on a misdemeanor charge of trespassing. Instead, the Soviet embassy quietly arranged for them to slip out of the country.	BANGLADESH/USSR. LtG Hussain M. Ershad, Bangladesh's new military strongman, says in a press conference that he believes the Soviet Union is "very dangerous." He says Bangladesh, on the other hand, feels nothing but friendship for the United States and affirms his belief that President Reagan is a strong leader. LtG Ershad also confirms reports that two Soviet Embassy staffers were arrested on the outskirts of Dacca last week as they were mysteriously about to set fire to nearly 600 reels of movie film. In other remarks on the USSR, Ershad said, "We cannot trust them so much. They are very crude. They have such a mighty military machine. And it is your fault," he adds,	reserving to what he called inadequate US responses to Soviet expansionist moves. "We are really scared about what they may do next," he says, referring again to the Russians. Concerning China, Ershad says, "Peking I can go to any time. I have a standing invitation. We are on very good military terms." He also confirms that all major nations, with the exception of the USSR, were advised of the coup in advance and sounded out for their possible reaction to it. Foreign diplomats said subsequently that the aid on which Bangladesh depends will continue and will not be affected by the coup.	11 5 5 4 6	BANGLADESH/PRC. During an interview with journalists, Liu Shu Qing, the PRC Ambassador to Dacca, reiterates his government's "total support to Bangladesh in the preservation and consolidation of her state sovereignty and national independence and in the attainment of her economic emancipation, progress, and prosperity." The Ambassador characterizes relations between the two countries as "very good and excellent." The Chinese envoy pledges that "we shall stand by [Bangladesh] in its struggle against hegemonism and external inter-
DATE	04/07/82		04/16/82	04/25/82

DATE BANGLADESH/PRC. Five-member delegation of Chinese journalists led by the vice president of ERNHY RIBAD, Jiang Yuanchun, arrives in Dacca on a 7-day goodwill visit to the country. B5/28/82 BANGLADESH/PRC. Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad terms relations with China as "axcellent in all respects." The two governments are expected to agree to unspecified measures in the field of education at some time in the future. B5/38/82 BANGLADESH/DSR. Journal report of questionable validity maintains of education at some time in the future. B5/38/82 BANGLADESH/DSR. Journal report of questionable validity maintains that the first diplomat to meet with General Ershad after his successful midight coup was the Soviet Ambassador. According to a private intelligence service based in London, the Soviets immediately brought up the subject of the disposition of St. Martin Island with was allequely to become an American facility in exchange for \$16 million in financial assistance. Ershad staid to be "unhappy" with the arrange- ment and has decided to sorap it. When he made this known, the Soviets promptly offered financial assistance to the new martial law regime. B6/17/82 BANGLADESH/USSR. While in New York to address the UN Conference on the meet personally with Soviet by Aranjach Enchements to meet personally with Soviet by Aranjach Enchements to meet personally with Soviet by Aranjach Enchements B6/17/82 BANGLADESH/USSR. While in New York to address the UN Conference on	
EVENT BANGLADESH/PRC. Five-member delegation of Chinese journalists led by the vice president of RENMIN RIBAO, Jiang Yuanchun, arrives in Dacca on a 7-day goodwill visit to the country. BANGLADESH/PRC. Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad receives a visiting delegation of Chinese journalists in Dacca. Ershad terms relations with China as "excellent in all respects." The two governments are expected to agree to unspecified measures in the field of education at some time in the future. BANGLADESH/USSR. Journal report of questionable validity maintains that the first diplomat to meet with General Ershad after his successful midnight coup was the Soviet Ambassador. According to a private intelligence service based in London, the Soviets immediately brought up the subject of the dispositin of St. Martin Island which was allegally to become an American facility in exchange for \$160 million in financial assistance. Ershad is said to be "unhappy" with the arrangent and has decided to scrap it. When he made this known, the Soviets promptly offered financial assistance to the new martial law regime. BANGLADESH/USSR. While in New York to address the UN Conference on Disarmament, Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad avails himself of the opportunity to meet personally with Soviet RM Gromvko, a Bandlader is contactinity to meet personally with Soviet RM Gromvko, a Bandlader is contactinity.	
DATE 05/14/82 05/20/82 05/30/82	blandly terms the 2-hour talks "very useful." Ershad also has a brief meeting with President Reagan.
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BURMA

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ENTRY NR.	1301	1332	1516	1516B	1227
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 9 Feb 82	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Mar 82		FBIS China 12 April 82
CATEGORY	Δ.	MP	ш		យ
EVENT	BURMA/USSR. A Moscow radio broadcast says that Vasily V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received the credentials of U Kyaw Khin, Burma's ambassador "extraordinary and plenipoteniary".	BURMA/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Burmese to Burma blames an upsurge in insurgency [in Burma?] in exchange for drugs. The broadcast says, "it has been proven that Beijing has contacts with the Mafia gang which controls production and trafficking in narcotics." It also says that Chang Si-fu, a Chinese national involved in the "golden triangle" drug trade has the support of the Chinese Government.	BURMA/PRC. Burmese and Chinese officials exchange notes on the Burma-China Agreement of 12 July 1979 under which Beijing extended an interest-free loan of 100 million yuan or 413 million kyat (\$10 million at banknote rate; \$56 million at official rate) to construct a bridge on the Rangoon-Syriam railway and highway. The interest-free loan is to	be repaid in 23 years, with a grace period of 13 years. Under the terms of the most recent notes, the eight economic and technical projects that are the subject of an additional agreement signed in July 1980 are cancelled and will be replaced by the Rangoon-Syriam bridge construction.	BURMA/PRC. Chinese and Burmese officials meet in Rangoon to celebrate the completion of a textile mill project. The mill, in Pegu Division, was built with Chinese equipment and technical guidance. Construction began in January 1980 and was completed 28 February 1982.It has 40,000 spindles and 600 looms producing cotton yarn and cotton-polyester fabrics.
DATE	01/06/82	01/30/82	02/23/82		03/30/82

INDIA

37

ENTRY NR.	0589	1228	1228B	0738	8993	Ø993B	0478	Ø478B	6741
SOURCE	FBIS (South Asia) 4 Jan 82	FBIS China 6 April 82			FBIS (South Asia) 2 Jan 82		FBIS (China) 8 Jan 82		Times of India (Bombay) 7 Jan 82
CATEGORY	នន	Δ			Δι		Or		ρ, ·
EVENT	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union agree to collaborate in the construction of a dam in Himachal Pradesh using the "directional blasting technique." A radio report from New Delhi says a feasibility study is now underway.	INDIA/PRC. The first issue of the Chinese Journal SHIJIE ZHISHI (World Affairs) (Beijing) carries an article blaming the Sino-Indian border dispute on the attempts of the British imperialists to commit aggression against China's Xizang (Tibet) and Xinjiang regions. After demonstrating that "the root of the Sino-Indian border issue lies in	imperialism and colonialism in pre-independence India," it concludes that there is no fundamental conflict of interests between India and China. Therefore they should seek an all-round settlement by holding peaceful and friendly negotiations in a spirit of mutual accomodation and, pending solution of the problem, maintain the status quo on the border.	INDIA/USSR. India soon will sign a contract with the USSR for the import of 2.5 million metric tons of crude oil. This is the same guantity supplied to India by the USSR in 1981.	INDIA/USSR. Subramaniam Swamy, head of the Janata Party, charges that the Soviet Union has used "considerable pressure" to dissuade Pakistan from signing a no-war pact with India. The Soviets have argued that such an agreement with rival Pakistan would be incompatible with the Indo-Soviet Friendship treaty of 1971. Swamy also	reiterates former PM Morajı Desai's charge that the Soviets had urged the Janata government to initiate "aggressive action" against Pakistan.	INDIA/PAK/PRC/USSR XINHUA (Beijing) accuses the Soviet Union of trying to pit India and Pakistan against each other. The Soviet media have, for the past two years, "ground out one rumor after another with a view to poisoning the relations between the two countries.""In fact, Moscow's strategic interest (its thrust towards the Persian	Gulf and Indian Ocean) is best served when the subcontinent is torn by strife, turmoil and even armed confrontation."	INDIA/SRV/PRC. CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiao-ping declares in an interview with Tanjug (Yugoslav Press Agency) that the recent Sino-Indian talks on the border issue were "extremely favorable." Referring to Chinese relations with the USSR, Deng repeats the accusation that the Soviet Union has deployed one million troops on its border with China and is supporting "Vietnam's small-scale hegemony." The Chinese lead-
DATE	01/01/82	01/01/82		01/02/82	01/02/82		01/05/82		01/05/82

ENTRY NR.	0480	0949 0949B	0350	Ø955	Ø955B	Ø955C	Ø958	Ø587
SOURCE	FBIS (China) 13 Jan 82	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 7 Jan 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 12 Jan 82	Times of India (Bombay) 17 Jan 82			Times of India (Bombay) 21 Jan 82	FBIS (South Asia) 20 Jan 82
CATEGORY	Ωı	МР	Ф	Δι			េ	阳
EVENT er says that relations with Vietnam can be improved if Hanoi gives up its "expansionism and hegemony."	INDIA/PAK/PRC/USSR. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) accuses USSR of obstructing the movement for a no-war pact between Pakistan and India. "The Soviet Union is afraid of peaceful coexistence between Pakistan and India and peace and stability in South Asia. All that it wants is a chaotic situation so that it can fish in troubled waters and carry out expansion amid chaos."	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. New China News Agency accuses the USSR of trying to block an improvement in relations between India and Pakistan in an attempt to facilitate Moscow's expansion southward. The agency says that "The Kremlim evidently does not want a stable and pacific South Asia achieved through an improvement in Indo-Pakistani relations which would hinder its push towards the Gulf and the Indian Ocean." The commentary also notes that it was in the "strategic interests" of the Soviet Union to have the Indian subcontinent "torn by conflicts.	troubles and even armed confrontation." INDIA/PRC. India and China are likely to hold the second round of talks on solving their long-standing border dispute in May of this year according to Indian news sources.	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. China lends its support to Indo-Pakistani efforts to achieve improved bilateral relations and allay mutual suspicions by conclusion of a non-aggression pact. At the same time, Beijing denounces the USSR for doing its best to obstruct the forging of better ties between the two Indian Subcontinent neighbors and	Delhi crede dits a mor	New Delhi. There may also be a view in Beijing that deteriorating relations between India and Pakistan would only give the superpowers greater room for maneuver in the region while, in contrast, China could compete better with both Moscow and Washington if New Delhi and Islamabad moved to improve their relationship.	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has agreed to buy 200 million square meters of cotton textiles from India in 1982. Firm orders already have been placed for about half this quantity of cloth.	INDIA/USSR. A barter agreement signed with the USSR in New Delhi will provide India with an undisclosed amount of crude oil in exchange for 200,000 tons of rice in 1982.
DATE	01/06/82	01/06/82	01/10/82	01/15/82			01/19/82	01/20/82

ENTRY NR.	Ø96Ø	0961	6994	1509	Ø995 Ø995B	8968 8968B	9660
SOURCE	Times of India (Bombay) 22 Jan 82	Times of India (Bombay) 21 Jan 82	CSM (Boston) 21 Jan 82	SWB (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 82	FBIS (South Asia) 29 Jan 82	Times of India (Bombay) 25 Jan 82	The Hindu (Madras) 25 Jan 82
CATEGORY	O .	ω	Ωι	SS	Σ	Δ	Ωı
EVENT	INDIA/USSR. The USSR charts a ten-day program of festivities to mark Republic Day in India. Included in the activities are exhibitions of paintings by Indian and Soviet artists, an Indian film week, and meetings, concerts and various social functions at Indo-Soviet friendship societies around the country.	INDIA/USSR. India will supply 200,000 tons of rice to the USSR in exchange for an undisclosed quantity of crude oil under an agreement signed today in New Delhi. The contract is in addition to an earlier pact negotiated last May which provided for the supply of 180,000 tons of Indian rice to the Soviet Union.	INDIA/USSR. Institute of Public Opinion poll confirms the generally held assumption that Indo-US relations are at a low-point and getting worse. In a sample of 1,500 respondents in major cities, 73 percent said they preferred the Soviet Union to the United States in terms of its policies and attitudes toward India.	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has completed equipment deliveries to India for the new oil refinery at Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. When completed the Mathura refinery will produce over 6 million metric tons (annually?) of raw materials and refined oil products for the Indian chemical industry.	INDIA/USSR MiG-25 Foxbat, one of the first to arrive in India, crashes shortly after takeoff from a major base in Uttar Pradesh. Reasons for the crash are a complete mystery at this time. The MiG-25 is replacing the obsolete Canberra aircraft used for photo reconnaisance missions. The planes are flown to India in crates and reassembled at the Uttar Pradesh airbase. After assembly is completed, the MiGs are test flown by Soviet pilots. Indian and Soviet investigators are looking into the crash.	INDIA/USSR. In a Republic Day message addressed to Indian President Sanjiva Reddy and PM India Gandhi, Soviet leaders express their appreciation for India's role "towards safeguarding peace and security of the people and her struggle to prevent a threat of war and achievement of disarmament against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism." The message also notes that the relationship between the USSR and India has been "cemented" by the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation.	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Draft resolution circulated prior to the party congresses of CPI and CPI-M reveal that while the divisions in Indian communism that grew out of the 1964 split are not yet healed, the two parties are drawing closer to each other. On foreign affairs, the draft resolutions provide new room for cooperation. CPI expresses its concurrence with CPI-M support for the Soviet Union and for a
DATE	01/20/82	01/20/82	01/21/82	01/22/82	01/23/82	01/24/82	01/25/82

ENTRY NR. 0996B	D9660	Ø996D	1016	1522	0250	0970B	0970C
SOURCE			FBIS (USSR) 26 Jan 82	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 82	Times of India (Bombay) 29 Jan 82		
CATEGORY			Ф	យ	Д		
EVENT Strengthening of Indo-Soviet ties. Both parties come to the defense of the Soviet Union in its role as the defender of "newly-liberated countries" against the machinations of "imperialism." The role of China, however, continues to divide the two communist parties. While	90,000	equacing intend and loe" by condemning "superpower rivairy" in the Indian Ocean rather than blaming Washington outright for the military buildup in the region.	INDIA/USSR Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhanov co-sign a message to Indian President N. S. Reddy in observance of Indian Republic Day. Meanwhile, celebrations are being held in Moscow in honor of the event. Those taking part in the observance include high-ranking members of the Politburo and the armed forces.	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol to promote cooperation in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy. The agreement calls for Soviet assistance in making technological improvements to the aluminum smelter at Korba and in the preparation of feasibility reports for the production of gallium and alumina.	INDIA/USSR. The CPI/M (Communist Party of India/I to an unconditionally pro-Soviet position which when delegates to the party's lith congress vote solution drafted by the central committee. The rethe "abandonment of detente by the U.S. imperialising the contraction of the contra	danger of war make it imperative that "the progressive forces combat the danger and defend socialism." The manifesto notes that "the struggle for peace carried on by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, together with their preparedness to meet the aggressive attacks of the imperior of the preserving world beace." The argument also calls for a "broad struck" to defend the	the Indo-Soviet treaty. The CPM leadership has fully endorsed the Soviet position on Kampuchea, Poland and Afghanistan and has subjected Chinese foreign policy to heavy criticism. The CPI/M central Committee, however, has maintained that China is a socialist country and praised the Chinese leadership for its program of "correcting the grave mistakes and distortions of the Cultural Revolution."
DATE			01/26/82	01/26/82	01/27/82		

ENTRY NR.	6997	Ø997B	0997C	1458	1019	1019B	8660	89988	08998C	
SOURCE	The Statesman (Calcutta) 29 Jan 82			Mining Journal (London) 5 Feb 82	The Statesman (Calcutta) 31 Jan 82		New Times (Moscow) 1 Feb 82			
CATEGORY	ρι			S	Sa		<u>α</u>			
EVENT	INDIA/PRC/USSR Dissidents at the Vijayawada congress of CPI-M criticize the party's warm praise for the USSR at the expense of India's "socialist friends" in China. The critics demand that the wording of the party's platform be toned down to reflect a more evenhanded approach to the two communists giants. Another bone of contention for the addition in the communistic that the party's provided approach to the two communists.		agenda for this year's congress. The main international issue which will be discussed revolves around the "war threat" posed to the USSR from the United States and its imperialist allies.	INDIA/USSR. India has requested the USSR to make a \$560 million loan to build an alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh. The Soviet Union will take the entire 800,000 tons annual out-put from the plant if it agrees to the loan. The factory would be built in the southern port city of Vishakapatnam.	INDIA/USSR Seven-member Soviert delegation led by L. N. Effremov, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, arrives in New Delhi to take part in the deliberations of the Indo-Soviet subcommission on science and technology. According to Effremov, a major aim of this year's meetings is to effectuate closer	cooperation between the two countries in the lield of renewable sources of energy.	I in Soviet N mgress-I gov domestic pol impressive i	- 60 T C	enhanced its role as a "peaceloving state." In Moscow's view, the Indian political opposition offers no viable alternative to the Gandhi government. The "right-wing bourgeois parties" are still pandering to communalists and are "motivated by the sole object of toppling Indira Gandhi." While the left-wing opposition stands for social equality and jobs, "there is very little unity in its ranks." With regard to the international scene, the writer blames China and the United States for forcing Mrs. Gandhi to divert economic develop-	ment resources to defense preparedness. The author berates Washington
DATE	01/28/82			01/29/82	01/30/82		02/01/82			

ENTRY NR.	Ø998D	1521	1521B	8498	Ø490B	1456	1456B	1456C	6860	
		UK)			· .				(Delhi)	
SOURCE		SWB (Reading, 10 Feb 82		FBIS (China). 2 Feb 82		CDN (Colombo) 3 Feb 82			Indian Express 11 Feb 82	
CATEGORY		ω ·		Ω,		Δι	·		<u>e</u> ,	
	In particular tot using Fakistan to create a strategic consensus in South and Southwest Asia. The end result of the close collaboration between the United States and the "Pakistani militarists" will be the creation of an "anti-Indian bridgehead" that will serve as a base for the Rapid Deployment Force.		powder metallurgy, development of new building materials, and the exploration of outer space. Under the protocol signed today, the USSR will also help India in the development of fusion technology.	INDIA/PAK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) i just-concluded talks between India and F nonaggression pact. They are described a better relations." But, "Attention should be the street of the	fact the superpower which has professed to be in favor of "good-neigh-borhood between India and Pakistan" is trying persistently to sow discord between the two countries thus greater efforts to further improve Indian-Pakistan relations are needed as the best answer to those who are bent on estranging the two countries from one another."	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. People's Daily greets with approbation Pakistani FM Agha Shahi's recent visit to New Delhi to begin talks that might lead to the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between India and Pakistan. The paper calls the visit a "heartening step" and notes that agreement to continue discussions about the pact "is in the fundamen-	tal interest of the two peoples and is a most gratifying development for the maintenance of world peace. The talks represent a heartening step towards better relations between the two countries." The commentary acknowledges that profound cleavages continue to exist between India and Pakistan but that "these differences can be gradually eliminated and bilateral relations can be improved step by step provided	bås on V v per an	INDIA/USSR I. A. Dange, veteran communist leader and head of t India Communist Party, is refused a visa to travel to Moscow e to a World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Havana. Dange Moscow's staunchest allies in India, broke away from the mainl	pecause of its failure to heed the Kremlin's advice to extend all- round support to the Gandhi government, both at home and abroad. The
DATE	÷.	02/01/82		02/02/82		02/02/82		*	82/87/82	

ENTRY NR.	8989B	Ø989C	0989D	1454	1805	18Ø5B	6660	Ø999B	0000	
SOURCE				CDN (Colombo) 11 Feb 82	FBIS (SA) 4 Oct 82		US News & World Report 15 Feb 82			
CATEGORY				Ωı	E		Ωı			
Будеми		Mr. Dan Mr. Dan s also dentifi m Mrs. G		INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. The Soviet ambassador in Islamabad goes on record as saying that the USSR favors a non-aggression or no-war pact between India and Pakistan.	thes an unconfirmed report the the advanced MiG-27 fighterine the aircraft under joint y days before the arrival in the Henru, who is expected to	finalize agreement on the transier of the Mirage-2000 interceptor to the Indian Air Force. A Soviet team of experts has just concluded a tour of Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd., where the aircraft would likely be manufactured.	INDIA/USSR. During a broad interview with an American journalist, PM Gandhi speaks at length about India's bruised relations with the Finited States and Pakistan, its equivocal stance on the issue of Afghanistan, and the enduring friendship with the Soviet Union. On	USSR are inot so close" as most Americans think, but neither are they on a downturn. Compared to the unwillingness of the United States to help in India's economic development, the Soviets have been	viets indust 1 cris stabil	De no stability in the region. I don't think some of the western countries realize that. I don't know whether the U.S. does or not." On the issue of Afghanistan, Gandhi recalls that she condemned US involvement in Vietnam because it had a destabilizing effect on the region; the Soviet adventure in Afghanistan, which she does not approve of, is nevertheless a different situation. Whereas the Soviets
E	DATE			02/09/82	02/10/82		02/15/82			

ENTRY NR.	3666B	0999F	1017	1017B	1017C	1419	1022	1022в	1007
SOURCE			India Today 15 Feb 82			Times of India (Bombay) 19 Feb 82	Izvestiya (Moscow) 19 Feb 82		FBIS (China) 23 Feb 82
CATEGORY	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	·	E			ខ្ល	Δ,		Δı
EVENT	are endangered. India has not condemned the Soviets because "then we must condemn other countries who have done the same or worse in other parts of the world." Gandhi reserves her harshest words for Pakistan, which, she claims, does not face a military threat from the Soviet Union. It think Pakistan would like for the Soviet to the soviet the same of the soviet that the soviet the s	see, it's Pakistan's excuse for getting arms." An accompanying article in the news magazine speculates that India might be in the process of distancing itself from the Soviet Union as part of an effort to recoup international prestige tarnished by the recognition of Kampuchea and an equivocal stance on Afghanistan.	INDIA/USSR INDIA TODAY reports the Soviets have been pressuring India not to purchase French-made Crotale surface-to-air missiles. As part of the campaign to dissuade India from diversifying its arms supply network, the Soviets have offered to supply India with sophisticated SAM-9 low-level quick reaction missiles. In other military develop-	MiG-25 reconnaisance aircraft may never be known since the Soviet adviser who was piloting the plane was whisked off to Moscow only hours after the crash occurred at an airbase in Uttar Pradesh. Unless the Soviets cooperate in the investigation of the crash, the key witness in the episode will be unavailable to Indian investi-	garors. The arricle states that the Mig-zo was one of seven such aircraft delivered to India as part of the 1980 \$1.6 billion arms deal with Moscow.	INDIA/USSR. The first consignment of 194 tons of Russian equipment and technological structures destined for the Vishakapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) steel plant arrives in India. The plant is being constructed with Soviet assistance. The first blast furnace is scheduled to go into production in 1985 with the entire project being completed by the end of 1987.	70 10 (N cm + + +	iront of aggression and provocation" in the region, puoting charges originally planted in the Indian press, IZVESTIYA claims that separatist leader J. S. Chauhan recently met in person with US Secretary of State Alexander Haig.	INDIA/PRC. While in India representing the PRC at the South-South discussions, Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang reports that China is willing to resume the border talks with India "at any time." China, he states, will continue to maintain its "positive attitude" in the talks, since the Chinese wish to see the negotiations progress. "There has been a welcome improvement in the relations. The trend
DATE			02/15/82			02/18/82	ø2/19/82		02/22/82

DATE	EVENT must continue," he is quoted as saying.	CATEGORY 	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/22/82	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shou Chang tells reporters in New Delhi that China is prepared to resume talks with India over the border issue "anytime." Chang claims the PRC "wants to make progress" in the talks and predicts that the "hopeful" trend in the recent thaw in relations will continue.	<u>C</u> ι	The Statesman (Calcutta) 23 Feb 82	1025
02/22/82	INDIA/PRC. AFP quotes Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang, who is heading the Chinese delegation to the South-South conference in New Delhi, as saying that China is ready to resume talks with India on the border issue at any time. He says that India has adopted a positive attitude and that the future of the negotiations therefore looks hopeful.	<u>p</u> ,	FBIS (China) 23 Feb 82	1204
02/24/82	INDIA/PAKISTAM/USSR. TASS issues a harsh condemnation of US Ambassador to Pakistan Ronald Spears for his public comments that Pakistan is receiving arms aid to deter a Soviet attack. To TASS's way of thinking, Spears' "propaganda exercise" ignores the "US policy of turning Pakistan into a strategic springboard" and "an obedient executor of Washington's strategic designs in Asia." Indian PM Gandhi is guoted as being concerned over the militarization of Pakistan a country that attacked India with American arms in 1965 and 1971.	Ω ι	FBIS (USSR) 25 Feb 82	0991 0991B
02/24/82	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has displaced the United States as the largest importer of Indian goods. Russian imports from India rose from 6.38 billion rupees (\$638 million) in 1979-80 to 11.57 billion rupees (\$1.15 billion) in 1980-81, an increase of about 81 percent. American imports from India rose from 8.17 billion rupees (\$817 million) in 1979-80 to 8.52 billion rupees (\$852 million) in 1980-81, an increase of 4.3 percent. The American share remains at about 13 percent of India's total exports.	ល	Times of India (Bombay) 26 Feb 82	1421 1421B
02/25/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN. India announces the indefinite postponement of talks for an eventual non-aggression or no-war pact with Pakistan.	ρ,	CSM (Boston) 15 Mar 82	1446
02/26/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Moscow media greet the postponement of talks between India and Pakistan on a possible non-aggression pact with smugness and note that Pakistan's "maneuvers over the (no-war) issue were designed to discredit India's foreign policy and justify Pakistan's intensive military preparation."	ρı	CSM (Boston) 15 Mar 82	1447
03/01/82	INDIA/USSR. Minister for Petroleum P. Shiv Shankar announces in response to parliamentary questioning that India has signed a contract with the USSR for the import of 5 million metric tons of kerosene in 1982. The minister further estimates that the foreign exchange outlay for the import of crude oil and petroleum products in 1981-82 will amount to 52 billion rupees (\$5.2 billion) for 15.4 million metric	យ	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Mar 82	1449

ENTRY NR.	1018	1008	1023	1444	1444B	1015	1436	1529
SOURCE	The Statesman (Calcutta) 3 Mar 82	FBIS (SA) 4 Mar 82	The Hindu (Madras) 6 Mar 82	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Mar 82		FBIS (South Asia) 11 Mar 82	Times of India (Bombay) 8 Mar 82	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Mar 82
CATEGORY	Ш	PE	E	Ω		ш	ល	្ន
tons of crude and 5.47 million metric tons of petroleum products. He testifies that India also has completed arrangements for importing 10.51 million metric tons of crude in 1982 and will complete further arrangements for the import of 3.67 million metric tons of petroleum products very shortly. The target for the domestic production of crude in 1982-83 will be 20.95 million tons.	INDIA/USSR. Petroleum Minister Shankar reveals in Parliament that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply India with 1.5 million tons of kerosene in 1982.	INDIA/USSR. N. V. Goldin, Soviet Minister of Heavy Industries and head of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Society, arrives in New Delhi for a 6-day goodwill visit.	INDIA/USSR. Indian Defense Minister Venkataraman confirms in Parliament that orders have been placed for an unspecified number of Soviet AN-32 transport planes to replace India's aging fleet of Fairchild Packet aircraft. The decision to acquire the Soviet transports was made after consideration of the Lockheed L-100, the Canadian Buffalo, and a "Franco-German aircraft."	Pakistani Pakistani Strategy to litical adv	with Pakistan on the proposed pact "well-founded" and notes that New Delhi has decided "with good reason that it is senseless to start peaceful negotiations in such conditions." Referring to Pakistani attempts to raise the Rashmir question before a UN forum on human rights, the Pravda and extrary says that such a demarche was not taken without the approbation of the Government of Pakistan.	INDIA/USSR. Indian press accounts report that a two-member delegation sent to Moscow last week is returning home with a Soviet agreement to supply 2.5 million tons of crude oil for the current year.	INDIA/USSR. The USSR will supply 2.5 million metric tons of crude oil plus an equal amount of petroleum products to India in 1982. India will import 14.5 million metric tons of crude oil this year—two million metric tons less than year—from its traditional suppliers: the USSR, Iraq, Iran and the UAE. About 500,000 metric tons will also be imported from Nigeria and Venezuela.	INDIA/USSR. During the current year, the USSR will supply 2.5 million metric tons of crude oil, 2.5 million metric tons of petroleum products and 1.5 million metric tons of kerosene to India.
DATE	03/02/82	03/03/82	03/02/85	03/06/82		03/07/82	03/07/82	03/07/82

ENTRY NR.	2201	1006 1006B	1424	1424B	1020	1027	1027B	1000
SOURCE	Muslim (Islamabad) 10 Mar 82	Times of India (Delhi) 9 Mar 82	CSM (Boston) 15 Mar 82		FBIS (USSR) 25 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 23 Mar 82		Washington Post 16 Mar 82
CATEGORY	හි	Ωι	MP		ω	Ω		Σ
EVENT	INDIA/PRC. The Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPM) has accepted an invitation from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to visit China. The Chinese invitation has been considered significant in view of the pronounced tilt towards the USSR displayed by the CPM at its recent party congress. Two prominent CPM members are expected to accept the invitation and visit Beijing.	INDIA/USSR. Indian press picks up wire releases originally carried in the Soviet press that allege that a US scientist who was recently denied a visa to Pakistan was engaged in biological warfare experiments using unsuspecting Pakistanis as "human guinea pigs." According to information passed along by the Indian publication VIEWPOINT, the American-run malaria research center in Lahore infected more than 300 Pakistanis with a new strain of malaria. "Young people, especially the poor," were reportedly invited to help in the project and were infected by mosquitos. VIEWPOINT also alleged that the research laboratory conducted experiments in "chemicals causing mental	alists speculate that Indiave discomfited Moscow and evel Soviet military delegation, led by Defense Mirlong-standing Indo-Soviet	friendship ties at a time when PM Indira Gandhi is interested in a less antagonistic relationship with Washington. Similarly, the delegation may offer further Soviet military assistance at highly concessional terms in an attempt to head off any inclination by Mrs. Gandhi to vary the sources of India's weapons purchases by turning to western arms suppliers.	INDIA/USSR Mikolay Vasilyev, Soviet Minister of land reclamation and water resources, arrives in New Delhi for discussions with his counterparts in the GOI.	in. IZVESTIYA (Moscow) accuses the CIA of spreading dia and revolt in remote sections of Arunachal Pradesh un conducting ethnographic surveys. The Soviet daily alle search for supposedly lost tribes is a ploy that was all Indian territory illegaly occupied by Pakistan. Their	included a guest forsites to rig up stations for electronic surveillance of the territory of India, Afghanistan and the USSR."	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov, leading a large military delegation that includes 30 generals, arrives in New Delhi for six days of talks with Indian leaders. The size of the delegation — probably the largest and highest level entourage to travel outside the Warsaw Pact countries — has led to speculation that the Soviets are offering more advanced weapons to India in an effort to discourage
DATE	03/07/82	Ø3/89/82	ø3/13/82		03/14/82	03/14/82		ø3/15/82

ENTRY NR.	1000B	1000C	1000	1426	1426B	1426C	1426D	1029	1029B
SOURCE				The Economist (London) 20 Mar 82				FBIS (USSR)/(South Asia) 19 Mar 82	
CATEGORY				E				МР	
EVENT	the Gandhi government from turning to Western sources of supply. Analysts suspect the Soviets might offer to supply T-82 tanks and MiG-27 aircraft on easy credit terms, although GOI spokesmen denied any such intentions in advance of Ustinov's arrival. India, however, is expected to press the Soviets to speed supply of spare	parts for tanks and planes it has already purchased, india is also known to be interested in the domestic co-production of the MiG-23 aircraft. Accompanying Ustinov are the service chiefs of the Air Force and the Navy. The head of the Soviet aircraft industry has spent the past five days at the Indian production facility at Bangalore, Both IAF Chief Dilbagh Singh and Army Chief of Staff K. V.	Krishna Rao postponed long-planned trips to Europe in order to be on hand for Ustinov's arrival in New Delhi.	אים מית	may have been intended to dissuade India from varying the sources of its arm purchases which, so far, have been heavily dependent on Moscow. The Russians clearly are concerned about the recent Indian signing of a memorandum of understanding with France to purchase 40 Mirage 2000 jet fighters and reportedly have offered India MiG-27s and MiG-29s at a fraction of the Mirage price. It is unlikely, however, that the two	their closest trading d the USSR Russian ex upee su eral factor	up in a new Indian free-trade zone to cater almost exclusively to Soviet demand. The Soviets in turn are discussing the purchase of 500 million meters of cloth annually from India from the next 20 years If this business deal materializes, it will be the biggest textile agreement in history.	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov takes a tour of various defense facilities during an important visit to India. Included in the day's itinerary are air force demonstrations at an airbase at Jodhpur, Rajasthan and armored corps exercises at an army base at Babina, Madhya Pradesh. Stops on the previous day's schedule included	Bombay, Agra and Bangalore. To highlight the occasion, the Soviet press gives extensive coverage to the Ustinov visit, while the Indian press devotes little space to the event.
DATE				03/16/82			·	ø3/18/82	*

ENTRY NR.	1024	1024B	1428	1428B	1428C	1021	1021B	1470	1470B
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 20 Mar 82	. *	New York Times 20 Mar 82			FBIS (South Asia) 22 Mar 82		Sunday Statesman (Cal- cutta) 21 Mar 82	
CATEGORY	M		Ф			МЪ		MP	
EVENT	Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov tells an assemblage in Soviet military delegation is "satisfied with the inions on questions of our cooperation in the sphere che was held during the course of the visit. The exchause held in a friendly atmosphere and reaffirmed the	terests of the sides in future development and deepening of such co- operation."		such coche telt the felt the face of the structure structure structure mountire tion to a	to freeze nuclear missiles in Europe. He warns his Indian hosts that the chances of hostilities have grown because of "the sharp strengthening of the aggressive character of imperialism."	INDIA/USSR. On the final day of a hectic 5-day visit to India, Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov tells the press that the USSR is "willing" to assist India in meeting its defense requirements. Although the topic of US arms sales to Pakistan came up during the course of his discussions with too Indian defense officials, Ustinov claims there	were no detailed discussions of the topic. Both Indian and Soviet spokesmen reveal that the talks have been wide-ranging but that no formal agreements relating to defense items have been put forward. Ustinov does, however, convey the Kremlin's assurances that the Soviet Union will provide whatever equipment India requires to bolster its defenses.	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov winds up his fiveday visit to India and leaves for home. At an airport press conference prior to his departure, the Soviet military leader expresses his "deep and great satisfaction" with with his talks with Indian officials. He denies that there were detailed discussions on the arming	of Pakistan by the United States but concedes that the matter was covered in the wide-ranging exchange of views that took place. In response to a probing question whether the USSR would continue to meet India's requirements for defense hardware, the Soviet minister answers vaguely that "everything will be all right." Ustinov further notes in his closing remarks that both sides were satisfied with "the constructive exchange of opinions" that took during the visit, "on the question
DATE	03/19/82		03/19/82			03/20/82		03/20/82	

ENTRY NR.	1471	1471B	1471C	1028	1Ø28B	1028C	1038	1430	1472
SOURCE	Times of India (Bombay) 21 Mar 82			FBIS (USSR) 23 Mar 82			FBIS (SA) 25 Mar 82	Times of India (Bombay) 23 Mar 82	Times of India (Bombay) 23 Mar 82
CATEGORY 	Д			<u>α</u>			ш	ន	Ф
EVENT of broadening cooperation between the Soviet Union and India".	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi declares in a press interview that she is seeking "warmer and better relations" with the United States but will not diminish India's ties with the Soviet Union. She says, "We are trying to have a better relationship with the United States. They	have made a global strategy and I don't know what part India plays in that, if any. It is up to them. We are not anything unfriendly. A lot in the world depends on the attitudes of the United States and I would be glad if the relationship were warmer and better." Turning to ties with the Soviet Union, Gandhi says that India's friendship with the USSR is valuable and that she wants to maintain it. She adds that	"They (the Soviets) have stood by us and helped, especially in development, when no one else wanted to" and stresses that "there is no question of lessening friendship with the Soviet Union." She notes, however, that in spite of the close relationship with the Russians, India has not "allowed them to influence our judgment, action or policies."	INDIA/USSR. CPSU wires a message to the delegates attending the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India meeting this week in Varanasi. In the message, the CPSU villifies the "aggressive imperialist circles led by the United States" which are "pushing the world to the brink of nuclear conflict." Noting that Indian foreign policy	has "earned it the respect of many of the countries of the world," the CPSU takes to task "some states neighboring on India" which have been "drawn in the dangerous policy of heightening international tension." The message urges the CPI to "overcome colonial heritage and build a new lifeon the basis of unity of the left forces and all democratic forces in the country." On hand to participate in the CPI Congress is	a CPSU delegation headed by E. A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.	INDIA/USSR. India agrees to supply the Soviet Union with 175,000 tons of superfine rice between July and December of this year.	INDIA/USSR. The Soviet minister for land reclamation and water management, N.F. Vasiliev, arrives in India and calls on President Sanjiva Reddy. While in India, the Soviet official will visit the Kukidi Project in Maharashtra and the Kadana Project in Gujarat.	INDIA/USSR. THE CPSU, in a message to the 12th party congress of the Communist Party of India opening today, advises its Indian counterpart that "International solidarity and vigorous action of all anti-imperialist and anti-war forces are now needed as never before to rebuff aggressive intrigues of world reaction and protect peace on earth." The CPSU also warns India that some of its neighbors have been drawn
DATE	03/20/82		·	ø3/21/82			Ø3/22/82	03/22/82	03/22/82

ENTRY NR.	1472C	1033	1474	1474B	ø7 5ø	0751	1058	0753
SOURCE		The Hindu (Madras) 24 Mar 82	Statesman (Calcutta) 26 Mar 82		Khyber Mail (Peshawar) 28 Mar 82	SWB (Reading, UK) 21 Apr 82	FBIS (SA) 29 Mar 82	Times of India (Bombay) 4 Apr 82
CATEGORY		ω .	C4		BS	ស	<u>C</u> ι	ES
EVENT y of heightening international tension" and are trying "to infere in the internal affairs undermining "India's high prestige on the state, and as an active participant in the	sage states the USSR welcomes power" in world affairs and lits ties with the masses in of the people, for peace, de	INDIA/USSR. Two separate contract awards between the Soviet Union and private industrial firms in India reveal that Soviet trade patterns are not limited to publicly-owned industries. The latest such ventures into the private sector include a contract with a Bombay firm for the supply of 1,000 tons of braided ropes and a large contract for the supply of automotive and industrial batteries.	INDIA/USSR. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in a Tashkent speech, describes the USSR's relations with India as "a tremendous, priceless capital which strengthens in a considerable measure the feeling of security on both sides." The Soviet leader adds that the friendship between both nations "creates a big zone of peace and stability in the string of the two countries and stability in the	successfully in the international arena to preserve and strengthen peace and promote peaceful cooperation among nations."	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol to develop economic, scientific and technical cooperation in irrigation and water management. As part of the agreement, India will dispatch three or four engineers to the USSR to study Soviet practices and techniques in designing high earth dams, rock-filled dams and concrete dams on rocky foundations.	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR have signed a protocol for joint cooperation in the field of irrigatin and water management. Under the agreement, the two countries will exchange data on the problems of reclamation of saline soil.	INDIA/USSR. During an impromptu news conference after arriving home after a 6-day visit to Britain, PM Gandhi relates that she will probably be visiting Moscow some time this year. The Soviets, she states, have extended several invitations for her to visit.	INDIA/USSR. Forty more Soviet experts will shortly join the five already on site at the Vishakpatnam steel plant in Andhra Pradesh. The plant is being constructed with Soviet assistance and will include the latest state-of-the-art Russian steel technology, including coke ovens with dry-quenching systems, blast furnaces, and continuous-casting machine units.
DATE		Ø3/23/82	03/24/82		Ø3/26/82	03/26/82	03/27/82	04/01/82

ENTRY NR.	1229	1229B	1229C	0755	0756	Ø756B	6757	Ø757B	1526
				UK)	(Bombay)		ı (Bombay)		(New Delhi)
SOURCE	FBIS China 9 April 82			SWB (Reading, 28 Apr 82	Times of India 12 Apr 82		Times of India 13 Apr 82		India Today (N 30 Apr 82
CATEGORY	<u>ρ</u>			ជ	្ណ		Ω.		Ω, .
EVENT	INDIA/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) comments on the contradictions in India's policy toward Bhutan. Although Bhutan was originally an independent state, joined the UN in 1971 and has been a member of the Nonaligned Movement since 1973, India continues to assert a "special solutions in the state, in the second state, and the second	relationship which derives from unequal treaties the british colon- ialists forced on Bhutan. The HINDUSTAN TIMES recently denounced Bhutan for having upgraded the Bangladesh trade office to an embassy without first consulting India and for proposing to hold direct talks with China. India is accused of trying to obstruct a neighboring country from carrying out a policy of independence and sovereignty.	and sovereign countries must truly respect each others' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."	INDIA/USSR. The Jute Corporation of India will export 5,000 tons of raw jute to the USSR. The contract is valued at \$2 million and will be completed by the end of July 1982.	INDIA/USSR. A Soviet textile purchasing mission presses for heavy discounts from Indian spinning mills in Bombay, as compensation for the delay in making delivery of cloth shipments to the USSR. The Indian mills had contracted to supply cloth to the USSR but were unable to make the delivery dates stipulated in their contract with the So-	viets because of prolonged strikes by mills workers. Indian textile mill owners refused to agree to any discounts arguing that strikes do not compel them to pay compensation for non-delivery of merchandise. In the meantime, mills in Gujarat are attempting to take up the slack by earmarking a large part of their production for the Soviet Union.	INDIA/USSR. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and PM Nikolai Tikhonov send a warm message of greeting to their Indian counterparts, President Sanjiva Reddy and PM Indira Gandhi, on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The message stresses the common adherence of both nations to the cause	of peace and progress, to the independence of peoples and equal co- operation between states, and to the struggle for disarmament and pre- vention of a new world war. In a separate message to Indian FM Nara- simha Rao, Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko notes that the "growing interac- tion" between the USSR and India in the international arena "reliably serves the interests of peoples of the two countries, and the cause of consolidating peace in Asia and on the entire planet."	INDIA/USSR. Soviet officials express their annoyance pointedly at Mrs Gandhi's failure to host a lunch for Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov and at the absence of two Indian Armed Forces service chiefs during the Soviet military leader's trip to India last month. During a reciprocal trip to Moscow by a small Indian defense delegation to follow up the Ustinov discussions, the Indians are transported from the air-
DATE	04/04/82			04/08/82	04/11/82		04/12/82		04/19/82

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	port by rickety small taxis instead of the usual black limousines. The delegation is completely cold-shouldered with no discussions scheduled for four of its seven-day stay and no program drawn up for sightseeing by the Indians.			1526B
04/22/82	INDIA/PRC. A delegation from the Indan Labor Association arrives in Beijing at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The two sides discuss developing friendly relations between the trade unions of India and China.	Ωų	FBIS China 5 May 82	1235
04/26/82	INDIA/USSR. The USSR will supply 2.5 million metric tons of crude oil to India during 1982. About 10 percent of this quantity already has been delivered.	ស	SVB (Reading, UK) 5 May 82	0759
04/30/82	azine mainta the Soviet isit of Defe s apparently for Ustinov	МР	India Today (New Delhi) 30 Apr 82	1034
	when two of the Indian service chiefs were out of the country during the visit. To convey their displeasure, the Soviets cold-shouldered a small Indian military delegation invited to Moscow to follow up on the Ustinov visit. According to the magazine's information, delegation members were met at the airport by taxis instead of the usual limousines and were virtually ignored for a week.			1034B
04/30/82	INDIA/PRC. A Chinese journalists delegation arrives in New Delhi and meets with Rajiv Gandhi, Member of Parliament and eldest son of Indian PM Indira Gandhi. Receiving them in his mother's official residence he says that with more delegations visiting each other's countries, India and China will deepen mutual understanding and improve relations.	Ωι	FBIS China 5 May 82	1238
05/01/82	t D O C H	E	India Today (New Delhi) 15 May 82	1100
	still in its initial production stages. News sources say that india eventually may settle for only the FLOGGER D which has the advantage of being able to operate from unimproved or semi-improved runways.			1100B
05/02/82	INDIA/PRC. During a brief tour of the Indian border state of Sikkim, FM Narasimha Rao rules out the possibility of discussing India's annexation of the state during the upcoming border talks with the PRC. "Sikkim is part of India and there is no question of discussing anything about Sikkim with China," he pledges.	Ω	Indian Express (Bombay) 3 May 82	1037

ENTRY NR.	1102	1102B	1499	1499B	1104	1104B	1107	1107B	1943
SOURCE	India Today (New Delhi) 15 May 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 May 82		Indian Express (Bombay) 7 May 82		Times of India (Bombay) 15 May 82		The Hindu (Madras) 14 May 82
CATEGORY	Д		Ωι		МР		Ωı		Ωι
EVENT	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet attempts to achieve a rapprochement with Pakistan, as indicated by recent offers of a tractor factory and steel mills to Islamabad and the wooing of influential Pakistanis in various world capitals, has caused suspicion and indignation in New Delhi and aroused the pique of PM Indira Gandhi. Diplomatic sources in the In-	dian capital observe that the Soviet demarches to Islamabad are designed to prod the Gandhi government into supporting Moscow's foreign policy goals. The sources note that Mrs. Gandhi has deliberately announced that she would visit both Moscow and Washington as a signal to the USSR that her government will maintain its nonaligned position and will not be enticed into the Soviet camp.	INDIA/USSR. At the end of Iranian FM Ali Akbar Vellayati's visit to India, a joint communique issued by both countries expresses "great concern" at the situation in Afghanistan and says there is a need for a "just and comprehensive settlement." The statement does not mention specifically the Soviet troops in Afghanistan but says any settlement	should be based on the withdrawal of military forces and on the principles of non-interference and non-intervention. This is the first time that India and Iran, which have different perceptions of the Afghan problem, have asked jointly for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.		the international department of Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) says that the US supply of arms should not be viewed with alarm by New Del- hi as the threat to Pakistan is posed by developments in Afghanistan.	INDIA/PRC. A Chinese delegation, led by former Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Fu Hao, departs for New Delhi for the second round of talks on the Sino-Indian border dispute. In a related development, an Indian Government spokesman declares that "normalization and enhance-	ment" of bilateral relations with China requires "an honorable and mu- tually acceptable" solution to the boundary problem which both sides have agreed is the central issue between the two countries.	INDIA/PRC. Speaking in advance of another round of Sino-Indian border talks scheduled to take place in New Delhi, Eric Gonsalves, Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry, tells reporters that "both delegations are approaching the forthcoming talks in a positive and constructive attitude so that we will be able to make progress." Gonsalves refuses to predict the outcome of the talks or to comment on
DATE	05/02/82		05/02/82		05/07/82		05/14/82		05/14/82

ENTRY NR.	1108	1248	1045	1045B	1045C	1042	1042B
SOURCE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 May 82	FBIS China 17 May 82	FBIS (USSR) 21 May 82		•	The Hindu (Madras) 19 May 82	
CATEGORY	Δ,	ρι	Ф			Q	
India's negotiating stance. He reveals, however, that cordial relations with China cannot be fully established until a satisfactory resolution to the border dispute is formulated. Public comments from Beijing have signalled a Chinese hesitancy to predict positive results from this round of talks, although the PRC appears anxious to keep the Sino-Indian dialog on track.	INDIA/PRC. A Chinese team, headed by Vice FM Fu Hao, arrives in New Delhi for the second round of talks aimed at resolving the border dispute with India and normalizing bilateral relations. In addition to the border issue, the two sides will discuss topics such as trade and economic, scientific and technological cooperation.	INDIA/PRC. A Chinese delegation headed by special envoy Fu Hao arrives in New Delhi for the second round of talks on the border issue.	INDIA/PRC/USSR. To indicate the Kremlin's uneasiness over this week's Sino-Indian negotiations in New Delhi, Soviet propaganda mills churn out a lengthy piece detailing the "ominous geometry" posed by the "aggressive alliance" of the United States and China against India. Citing numerous references from the Indian press, the author of the SONYFURGRAVA POSETVA (MASSOW) article of a long list of	treachery committed by the Chinese in South and Southeast Asia. Lest the lesson is lost on the Kremlin's Indian friends, Moscow recounts that Chinese troops forcibly occupied 40,000 sq km, of India during the 1962 war. Now, Beijing is claiming rightful ownership to 90,000 sq km of Indian territory. "The captured territory is used as a military springhose which is a source of constant danger and	-Chinese border." Jgemonist" attempts	INDIA/PRC. On the second day of talks between Indian and Chinese negotiators in New Delhi, both sides tread warily on the touchy border dispute. According to an informed observer, G. K. Reddy, the Chinese have put their "package deal" on the table. Under this plan, China would accede to Indian claims along the MacMahon Line in Arunachal	Aksai Chin in exchange for indian recognition of chinese claims to the Aksai Chin in Ladakh. India is apparently refusing to settle along these lines, preferring instead to negotiate all areas of contention section by section. In Reddy's words: "Neither side was, therefore, talking in terms of a breakthrough on the border question during the present round of discussions. The limited objective at this stage was to narrow down the differences, if possible, and evolve a mutually
DATE	05/15/82	05/15/82	Ø5/16/82			05/18/82	

	ENTRY NR.	1042C	1044	1046	1046B	1046C	1047	1047B	1047C
	SOURCE		FBIS (SA) 20 May 82	FBIS (USSR) 24 May 82			FBIS (SA) 20 May 82		
	CATEGORY		щ	MP			CEPS		
SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY	EVENT	acceptable negotiating position for more detailed exchanges during subsequent discussions." Both sides appear willing to stay at the bargaining table for however long it takes to hammer out an agreement. Reddy speculates that the Gandhi government is extremely reluctant to agree to a hasty swap of territory for fear of conveying to its domestic audience that wholesale concessions have been made.	INDIA/USSR. Agreement signed in Moscow stipulates that the Soviet Union will supply India with 2.5 million tons of crude oil this year. This committment is in addition to other Soviet pledges to supply Inida with 1.5 million tons of kerosene and 670,000 tons of high-speed diesel oil.	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Soviet television coverage of the ongoing Sino-Indian border talks in New Delhi portrays the Chinese bargaining position as obdurate and duplicitous. Even though the talks are being held behind closed doors, the Soviet media claim to have learned that the Chinese have refused to recognize the McMahon Line as the international	the world, the commentator opines, "if countries began solving their border problems with the aid of force, as the Beijing leadership has done." After concluding that the Chinese will not give way at the negotiating table, the Soviet broadcast describes the military pressures being brought to bear on India to settle the horder dispute or con-	. Evidence of this of which will be the control of the control of the control of the control of antitank guns on	INDIA/PRC. Spokesman for the Indian External Affairs Ministry reports that four days of Sino-Indian discussions have gone smoothly, but that wide areas of disagreement still exist. Both sides, he stresses, are making efforts to narrow these differences. While the key issue of the boundary dispute remains unresolved, the two sides aread to	set in motion the normalization process in other, less contentious, areas. Three Indian delegations dealing with oil, railways and agriculture will be sent to China in the near future. Chinese delegations slated to visit India will be investigating wheat breeding, dairy development and an unspecified scientific exchange. Both countries will also exchange experts from the language.	agree to broaden cultural exchanges to include performing troupes, television and broadcast materials, films, and academicians. The GOI spokesman reiterates, however, that a settlement of the border dispute is indispensible to improved relations between India and China.
	DATE		05/19/82	05/19/82	·	·	05/20/82		

ENTRY NR.	1109	1255	1049	1049B	1849C	1254	1257	1257B
SOURCE	New York Times 21 May 82	FBIS (China) 21 May 82	FBIS (China) 24 May 82			FBIS (China) 21 May 82	FBIS China 24 May 82	
CATEGORY	Ωı	Ωι	Ω			<u>c</u> ı	<u>α</u>	
EVENT	INDIA/PRC. India and China end four days of talks still sharply divided over their 20-year old boundary dispute. An Indian Government says that although differences between the two sides remain wide, there has been some narrowing of the gap on how the dispute should be solved. Both sides have agreed to meet again for a third round of talks.	INDIA/PRC. XINHUA reports the conclusion of the second round of Sino-Indian talks on the border issue. "The two sides held that the talks were helpful to further exploration for a settlement of the border issue." Cultural, scientific and technological exchanges were also discussed. "Some progress was achieved and agreement was reached on many items discussed." The next round will meet in Beijing.	0004411	people with ulterior motives," he warns, "have tried to interfere with and disrupt the talks. They do not want to see the people of China and India live in friendship, nor do they like to see a fair and reasonable settlement of the boundary issue at an early date. But this attempt of theirs is vain and futile." In reply, Indian delegation	leader Eric Gonsalves notes that both sides want to see an Asia iree from outside interference. Despite the problems that exist between India and China, solutions can be found as long as both sides work toward a solution with "sincerity and confidence."	INDIA/PRC/USSR. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) in an article called "A Despicable Instigator" accuses the Soviet Union of trying to undermine Sino-Indian relations. "While Chinese and Indian officials were holding the second round of talks in New Delhi, Moscow started its propaganda machine to slander and viciously attack China."	INDIA/PRC. In New Delhi Fu Hao, leader of the Chinese delegation, says he is satisfied wth the second round of Sino-Indian official talks. Describing them as free, frank and wide-ranging he says the talks helped to deepen mutual understanding. He adds that some people with ulterior motives have tried to interfere with and disrupt the	talks. He expresses his belief that no one can smother the ardent desire of the Chinese and Indian peoples for friendship.
DATE	05/20/82	05/20/82	05/21/82			05/21/82	05/21/82	

ENTRY NR.	1051	1868	1055	10558	1055C	8765	Ø765B	Ø765C	
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 24 May 82	FBIS (SA) 2 Jun 82	FBIS (China) 28 May 82			Times of India (Bombay) 29 May 82			
CATEGORY	ω · ·	ES	Ф			G.			
EVENT	INDIA/USSR. Government of India and the Soviet trade association Licensitorg enter into a space research agreement for the 1980s which will put an Indian remote-sensing satellite into orbit by the middle of the decade. The satellite will be built by India and launched by the USSR. The satellite's mission will reportedly be the study of "national resource wealth," according to TASS (Moscow).	INDIA/USSR. GOI Petroleum Minister P. Shivasankare departs for a two-week visit to the Soviet Union to discuss the possibilities for greater Indo-Soviet cooperation in the fields of oil exploration and oil drilling.	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Chinese radio broadcast beamed to the Soviet Union talks of the "frank and relaxed atmosphere" that pervaded the Sino-Indian border discussions and raps the Soviets for trying to undermine the progress of the talks. The aim of the Soviets, according to Beijing, is to "drive a wedge into PRC-Indian relations." The Chinese Commentator maintains that Chine has	Indian territory, since the entire boundary has never been formally adjudicated. The two sides are now trying to re-establish friendly, neighborly relations; but the border dispute is a "complex issue and both sides believe there can be no quick solution." The Soviet media coverage of the talks "only shows how low the Soviet ruling clique	has sunk." Beijing notes that the Kremlin regards attempts at improving relations between India and Pakistan with the "same gloomy attitude." The radio broadcast concludes that nothing will come of these Soviet maneuvers. The PRC message to the Soviet leadership is: "You are losing your prestige in Third World countries and your scepter already lost its strength long ago."	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi, in a message read on the first anniversary of the revival of the Friends of the Soviet Union (FSU), declares that the "warm friendship" between India and the USSR is based on a "shared concern for peace and international brotherhood, common opposition to colonialism and racialism and a deep desire to enlarge econsists.	assistance of the USSR has been particularly welcome in building up our basic industries" and says that the Soviet Union had also stood by India when it was attacked and that Moscow had convinced the Indian people of the friendship and reliability of its Government and people.	Ar the same social function as the reading of the Gandhi message, Gujarat Chief Minister M. Solanki lauds Soviet efforts achievements in technology and science and says the bilateral collaborative efforts had also helped India in advancing on several industrial fronts. FSU President S. Nurul Hasan assures the visiting Soviet delegation that India decally appreciated the friendship of the result of the formal of the for	find actify applications the literatury of the ussk, he says the lift perialist powers are speaking lightly of a nuclear holocaust while the Soviet Union has shown deep concern in this regard and had indicated
DATE	05/22/82	05/25/82	05/26/82			05/27/82			

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	its willingness to cooperate with anyone to rescue the world from the threat of nuclear destruction.	1 1 1 1 1		Ø765D
05/27/82	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Moscow radio reports that the second round of Indo-Chinese talks in New Delhi "yielded no results" because of the "tough stance taken by the Chinese side towards the major problem in the two countries' relations the territorial issue." Moscow is apparently sensitive to criticism from the Chinese that responsibility for	Q	FBIS (USSR) 28 May 82	1053
	the "unsatistactory outcome" of the talks should be shouldered by the Soviet Union. "It is quite clear that this country has nothing against the development of normal relations between China and other Asian states," the broadcast asserts. As in all areas of the world, the Soviet Union stands for the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiations. The commentator deduces that Beiling's strategy			1053B
	in the talks is "not to normalize relations with India but rather to exert pressure on the Indian Government and to undermine Indian-Soviet friendship The unyielding, even haughty, stance taken by [the Chinese] was obviously (spurred?) by the moral support given by the United States State Department," the broadcast concludes.			1ø53C
05/28/82	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union sign an agreement that will lead to the construction of the first experimental magnetohydrodynamic power plant to be located at Tiruchirapally in Tamil Nadu. The plant is scheduled to be commissioned in March 1983.	BS	FBIS (SA) 3 Jun 82	1059
0 5/31/82	dcast hi the inf mmu and ate, "th	£ι	FBIS (USSR) 7 Jun 82	1062
	Zia announced the "annexation" of the disputed regions of Gilgit, Skardu and Hunza. Moreover, he has "refused to discuss the Kashmir question with India." In sum, Moscow concludes that the "Islamabad authorities, ignoring history, are conducting a dangerous foreign policy which can result in grave consequences for the peoples of Pak- istan, as well as of other countries in the region."			1062B
06/01/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet PM Nikolai Tikhonov declares in a press interview with an Indian daily that the USSR will continue to work with India for peace in Asia which is currently facing a "complicated and contradictory" situation as well as for peace in the world at large. He notes that Indo-Soviet relations "can serve as an example of a con-	පි	Times of India (Bombay) 3 Jun 82	9767
	structive approach to the solution of both regional and international problems even in conditions of a sharp aggravation of world tensions." He asserts also that bilateral relations between Moscow and New Delhi "have exerted and continue to exert a positive impact on the stabilization of the situation in Asia."			Ø767B

DATE	BVENT	CATEGORY	source	ENTRY NR.
86/81/82	INDIA/PRC. A three-member delegation of the India-China Chamber of Commerce travels to Beijing to explore the possibility of selling Indian products to China, either on an exchange basis or directly. The delegation is also looking into the possibility of bilateral cooperation in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, small tractors, scooters and sugarcane harvesters and has suggested the establishment of permanent exhibition centers in Delhi and Canton to display each country's products reciprocally.	ល	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Jun 82	Ø768 Ø768B
96/95/82	INDIA/PRC. Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei meets with Subramaniam Swamy, Member of Parliament from India. Swamy says he hopes the two governments will continue contacts to explore ways to settle the boundary question. Ji replies that the people and governments of their countries want to see relations develop, and hopes the governments will use mutual understanding and accomodation to settle the problem.	ρι	China Daily (Beijing) 6 June 82	1263
06/06/82	INDIA/PRC. Chinese State Counncillor (ex-Vice Premier) Ji Pengfei tells visiting Janata leader Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that China is committed to settling the border issue on the basis of mutual concessions. He reportedly told the Indian member of parliament that "on the Whole, our relations have improved each day. We are required to have a positive attitude on the border question. Development in other fields that are taking place will help the border issue to be settled." After the meeting with Ji, Swamy tells a press conference that the Chinese proposal for a package deal of mutual concessions is synonymous with the acceptance of the status quo on the border issue, and that this status quo cannot be the basis for a settlement.	Ф	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Jun 82	Ø773
96/96/82	INDIA/PRC. Indian delegation of railway experts arrives in Beijing to discuss with Chinese authorities possible avenues of collaboration in areas such as the manufacture of passenger coaches in China, signalling, and telecommunication equipment. The Indian visit is a followup to a recent visit to India by a Chinese railway team.	ES	FBIS (SA) 10 Jun 82	1866
06/06/82	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union enter into a protocol whereby the Soviets agree to upgrade Indian oil technology in order to revive sagging oil production in the Gujarat fields of western India. Another aspect of the agreement is a clause for expanded oil operations in West Bengal. These operations will include a seismic survey and new drilling. The two countries also agree to exchange geoscientists and engineers to speed up exploration and recovery of Indian oil.	N N	FBIS (SA) 10 Jun 82	1067 1067B
86/88/82	INDIA/USSR. Indian military leaders are puzzled by Moscow's refusal to supply ammunition for some of the country's Soviet-made weaponry. The USSR has declined to supplement the output of Indian ordnannce factories on the grounds that, since the necessary technology has been passed on to New Delhi, India should meet its own requirements. Military officials are now trying to shop around elsewhere for Soviet	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 11 Jun 82	<i>0</i> 774

ENTRY NR.	1869	1069B	1070	1070B	1070C	1078	1078B
						(Calcutta)	
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 16 Jun 82		FBIS (USSR) 22 Jun 82			The Statesman (Calcutta) 16 Jul 82	
CATEGORY	<u>α</u>		MP			<u>c</u>	
EVENT ammunition, but are finding it difficult. Not many countries use identical Soviet weapons as the Indians, and those who do so are un- willing to deplete their own stockpiles.	INDIA/USSR. Citing news reports that appeared in the Indian press, PRAVDA (Moscow) alleges that the Sikh agitation for the creation of an independent Khalistan out of the Indian Punjab is a conspiracy funded directly by the CIA. After pointedly noting that the leaders of the radical separatists all live in the US and the West, the paper approvincy states: "Road circles of the Indian public, supporting	their government's stand on the issue, are angrily condemning the actions of foreign powersand resolutely demanding that they stop interfering in India's internal affairs."	INDIA/PAK/PRC/USSR. Commenting on the just concluded visit to China by Pakistani General Sawar Khan, an editorialist for IZVESTIYA (Moscow) reports that "Beijing is doing its utmost to stimulate Pakistan's militarist apetite." According to this line of analysis, China is assisting Pakistan's defense buildun along the Indian border and	stoking separatist flames inside India. Moreover, this intensified military pressure on India comes at a time when the Chinese have been signaling their professed desire to normalize relations with New Delhi and resolve the 20-year border dispute. With regard to Pakistan's western border with Afghanistan, the Chinese have cast the "ruling clique" of Pakistan in the role of a "bridgehead in the un-	declared war against the DRA." The article concludes: "Pakistan's territory is to all intents and purposes being turned into a Chinese military base and a springboard from which to extend Chinese in Asia. There, subunits of the People's Liberation Army are stationed, missile installations are deployed, and fortified areas are under construction."	INDIA/PRC/USSR. CPI-M central leadership instructs the party's rank-and-file not to jeopardize India's relations with the PRC or the USSR by taking sides in the Sino-Soviet tussle. During a 10-day ideological orientation course for state leaders, the CPI-M denounces both of the Communist glants. China comes in for criticism for its alliance with	"imperialist USA" and the Soviets are criticized for taking such a harsh line against China. The unabashedly pro-Moscow CPI also is censured for following the "right reformist line." CPI-ML and all other "left adventurists" are branded as the Party's "enemy number one."
DATE	06/13/82		06/14/82	٠.		06/15/82	

ENTRY NR.	1075 1075B	1079 1079B	2205 2205B	2206	1073
SOURCE	FBIS (China) 18 Jun 82	FBIS (USS) 21 Jul 82	Times of India (Bombay) 23 Jun 82	Times of India (Bombay) 22 Jun 82	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jun 82
CATEGORY	ρ ι	Ωι	ω	લ	ρι
EVENT	INDIA/PRC. AFP dispatch from Hong Kong reports that a three-man delegation representing the exiled Dalai Lama of Tibet left China on 4 June after an extended visit to the country. Previous visits by the Dalai Lama's representatives have been marred by Tibetan demonstrations calling for the return of the god-king to his throne. India's decision to grant sanctuary to the Tibetan government-in-exile has also hampered moves to improve Sino-Indian relations. The Dalai Lama recently indicated that he would welcome the chance to open up contacts with his supporters in Tibet through the cooperation of PRC authorities.	INDIA/USSR. Article in TASS (Moscow) duly notes the Indian decision to declare the Israeli Consul General in Bombay persona non grata for indulging in activities incompatible with his diplomatic status. TASS is hopeful that New Delhi will follow up on Parliamentary suggestions that the Israeli Consulate be closed altogether and an investigation of "Zionist subversive propaganda" be mounted. Behind the "murky lies spread by the Israeli Consulate" is the hand of the United States, which is orchestrating an attempt to drive a wedge between India and the Soviet Union. "Asia must be saved not from the Soviet Union but from US imperialism," TASS concludes.	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign an agreement to set up the new Vindhyachal super thermal power station at Vaidhan, Maharastra. Under the three contracts covered by the agreement, the Soviet Union will provide equipment, machinery, detailed project reports and will assist in supervising the construction of the facility. Russian experts will also train Indian personnel in the operation and maintenance of the new station. The project will cost rupees 2.88 billion (\$288 million) and will provide electric power to Maharastra, Gujarat and Goa.	INDIA/USSR. Chief of the Army Staff General K.V. Krishna Rao is paying an official visit to the USSR. The invitation to the Indian military leader was tendered by the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and First Deputy Defense Minister, Marshal N.V. Ogarkov. During his stay in the Soviet Union, General Krishna Rao will visit various defense installation.	INDIA/USSR. During a comradely visit to the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow, CPI General Secretary Rajeswara Rao throws his party's full support behind the Soviet "peace initiatives" and condemns "American imperialism" for "placing the world on the brink of a nuclear conflict, fraught with menace for all mankind." CPSU and CPI representatives stress the importance of "further strengthening friendship and
DATE	Ø6/18/82	Ø6/19/82	06/21/82	06/22/82	06/26/82

DATE	EVENT $$ all-round cooperation" between India and the USSR.	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	INDIA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) dryly notes that General K. V. Krishna Rao, the Indian Army Chief of Staff who is currently on an official visit to Moscow, has met with Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov. No details of the talks are reported.	×	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jun 82	1072
	INDIA/USSR. Defense Ministry spokesman reveals in Parliament that India will follow through on its stated intention of launching two Indian cosmonauts in a joint Indo-Soviet space flight. No details of the project are disclosed.	ω	Washington Post 31 Jul 82	1080

INDONESIA

65

ENTRY NR.	Ø956 Ø956B	1314 1314B	1405 1405B	1407 1407B
SOURCE	Suara Karya (Jakarta) 18 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 26 Jan 82	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Feb 82	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Feb 82
CATEGORY	ρ	. ρ,	ρι	Ωı
EVENT	INDONESIA/USSR. A delegation of the National Committee of Indonesian Students (KNPI), numbering about 50 people, stages a demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta to protest the broadcast over Radio Moscow of a birthday message of congratulations by the outlawed Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev An embassy official receives a representative number of students, accepts their protest, expresses regret and assures his listeners that there will be no reoccurrence of the incident. He adds that "the Russian Government did not intend to insult the Indonesian people and the sovereign Indonesian state." Prior to the student demonstration, a number of high-ranking Indonesian officials also had denounced the	INDONESIA/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Indonesian to Indonesia criticizes unnamed anti-Soviet elements in the Indonesian government and mass media. The broadcast says that a recent anti-Soviet demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta was "approved by Indonesian military and state leaders at a relatively high level." Additionally, "the entire mass media in Indonesiadaily give priority to reporting a theme which is clearly anti-Soviet in nature." The Soviet broadcast concludes that this anti-Soviet campaign" will not affect the "traditional friendship and mutual respect which have always characterized the relations between our two nations and countries."	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian Government expels Soviet assistant military attache LTC Sergei Egorov for espionage after apprehending him red-handed receiving a camera and film from an Indonesian naval officer assigned to the Navy Survey and Mapping Division. According to Indonesian accounts, the naval officer passed various naval documents and maps to his Soviet handlers and is alleged to have obtained permits for the Russians to conduct aerial surveys of the strategic Natuna Islands in the South China Sea. In the past, the Soviets have taken a special interest in Indonesian territorial waters as a link between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and have openly opposed Jakarta's claims of sovereignty over the sealanes that transit the archipelago.	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian police scuffle with Soviet embassy personnel at Halim International Airport, when the Soviets attempt to prevent the arrest of Alex Finenko, manager of the Aeroflot office in Jakarta, as he attempts to leave Indonesia with ousted assistant military attache LTC Sergei Egorov. Indonesian security personnel subue both Finenko and embassy attache Gregor Odariouk, and take them away for questioning. Odariouk is later released upon verification of his diplomatic status. Finenko, with no diplomatic immunity, is allegedly implicated with the Egorov espionage case and will be held for trial.
DATE	01/15/82	01/22/82	02/04/82	02/06/82

ENTRY NR.	1410	1410B	1411	1411B	1412	1412B	1412C	1413	1413B	1495
SOURCE	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Feb 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Feb 82		Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Feb 82			Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Feb 82		Guardian (London) 23 Feb 82
CATEGORY	Δ ₁		Δι		۵ų			<u>α</u>		MPS
EVENT	INDONESIA/USSR. 2000 members of Golkar's youth wing stage a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta to protest Russian spy activities in Indonesia following the ouster of a Soviet military attache and arrest of the Russian manager of the local Aeroflot office for espionage. Banners carried by the students urge the Indonesian Government to "cut diplomatic relations with Moscow" and "expel the		iet sprint iet sprint iet sprint iet iet sprint iet iet iet iet iet iet iet iet iet ie	l affairs of other countrie	A number of Indonesiar tween Jakarta and Moscov media of the ouster of socal Aeroflot manager fo	ia, in an attempt to downplay the incident, calls tual". He labels the activities of the expelled Sov sappropriation of diplomatic functions" and says the ffect relations with Moscow. Media sources note thiplomatic and non-diplomatic personnel the Soviet is one of the most notoriously overstaffed in Sout	They add that the Russians maintain consulates in Medan, Surabaya and Banjarmasin as well. In addition, Indonesian sources recall that in the last fourteen years, their government has been compelled to expel 50 Russian diplomats from Indonesia for activities incompatible with their diplomatic status.	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian Government expels Alex Finenko, the manager of the Aeroflot office in Jakarta, for espionage. Finenko was arrested after an airport scuffle with police on 6 February and was released as a humanitarian gesture, instead of being held for trial, after he embarked on a hunger strike while imprisoned. Finenko departs on the same flight as Gregor Odariouk, also involved in the	brawl, who is being recalled to Moscow.	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian sources disclose that a naval officer arrested earlier this month on charges of espionage resulting in the expulsion of a Soviet military attache from Jakarta passed valuable hydrographic data worth tens of millions of dollars to his Russian handler. The Indonesian naval officer reportedly gave Moscow the fruits of four-years' joint US-Indonesian hydrographic research
DATE	02/10/82		02/11/82		02/12/82			02/13/82	er.	ø2/19/82

ENTRY NR.	1495B 1495C	1469 1469B	1742	1110	2398	2398B	2398C
SOURCE		FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 18 May 82	FBIS (AP) 24 May 82	FBIS (AP) 8 Jun 82		
CATEGORY		ρι	Ω4	CP	d		
EVENT	containing detailed information that would allow Russian submarines to pass through Indonesian territorial waters with minimum risk of detection by sonar devices. This information consisted of analyses of marine strata of high density and salimity in the straits of Makassar. Commenting on the value of the information on the waterway to the Russians, one Indonsian naval official noted that "The Russians don't like to send their submarines through the Malacca Straits because it is so shallow they have to go through on the surface."	INDONESIA/USSR. The USSR will close its two consulates in the Indonesian cities of Medan and Surabaya. The Soviets will also reduce the number of their diplomats in Indonesia from 42 to 25 in the near future. The non-diplomatic staffs at the embassy in Jakarta and in the two consulates will be reduced accordingly. The Soviet move comes in the aftermath of the expulsion of two Russian nationals, one a diplomat, from Indonesia under suspicion of espionage.	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian FM Kusumaatmaja says that Indonesia should be prudent and not be in a hurry to normalize diplomatic relations with China.	INDONESIA/PRC. A Chinese athletic delegation, led by the chairman and deputy chairman of the Chinese Table Tennis Association arrives in Jakarta to participate in the Sixth Asian Table Tennis Union championship. The visiting athletes comprise the first official delegation from China to visit Indonesia since the two countries suspended diplomatic relations in the wake of the communist coup attempt of 1965.	INDONESIA/PRC. Vice President Adam Malik announces in a meeting with the press that Indonesia "is waiting for the right moment to normalize relations" with China. The Indonesian leader notes, however, that the time is not vripe at present for Jakarta and Beijing to restore their bing to solversion with the parante of the fear of infiltration and subversion	that exists on the Indonesian side. In support of this premise, Malik comments that "We are afraid of being cheated and we are worried about problems regarding loyalty." He says that when Indonesia is prepared to normalize relations with Beijing, it will need no mediating third party. The vice-president admits that the Indonesian Government has	admitted Chinese delegations to multilateral events held in Jakarta in the recent past but avows that official representations from Beijing will not be accepted by Indonesia.
DATE		03/18/82	05/17/82	05/22/82	06/07/82		

JAPAN

69

ENTRY NR.	R) Ø293	0293B	1116	es (Tokyo) 0743	0743B	1117	11178	1118	1119
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 5 Jan 82		FBIS (AP) 8 Jan 82	Japan Times 7 Jan 82		FBIS (AP) 7 Jan 82		FBIS (AP) 13 Jan 82	FBIS (AP) 15 Jan 82
CATEGORY	MP		Ωı	ស		ρι		E	С ч.
EVENT	JAPAN/USSR. Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that a Soviet strategic arms expert does not consider Japan to be a nuclear-free zone. The report is based on statements made by Mikhail A. Milshteyn, chief of the political division of the Soviet Union's United States of America and Canada Institute to two Mainichi Shimbun reporters. Milshteyn	criticized Japan for allowing us increar submarines to make for calls in Japan. He said that as long as US nuclear submarines, armed with nuclear weapons, are allowed to make port calls in Japan, Japan cannot be regarded as a nuclear-free zone.	JAPAN/USSR. Leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party state that they will concentrate their "parliamentary diplomacy" in 1982 on the improvement of Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. The leaders state that preparations are already being made to send LDP members of the Japan-Soviet Parliamentarian Friendship League to Moscow as part of the new effort.	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese wood industry sources report that China has asked Japanese pulp firms for help with two forestry projects on the Leizhou Peninsula and Hainan Island in Guangdong Province. The first project calls for a Japanese investment of \$30 million in a reforestation effort on Leizhou in return for which Japan would receive the rights to	an undisclosed quantity of wood chips. The second project concerns the establishment of a joint Sino-Japanese venture to construct a wood chip factory on Hainan Island. Industry sources in Japan plan to conduct further feasibility studies on both projects.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki meets with outgoing Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Dimitri Polyanskiy to exchange views on the Polish situation and relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. Suzuki, referring to the joint US-West Germany communique on Poland, states that Japan	shares the same view of the Polish Situation as the two Western nations. The communique, issued on 5 January at the end of summit talks between President Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, mentions "serious pressure" by the Soviet Union for a crackdown on the Polish independent labor union Solidarity. Polyanskiy responds that the current situation in Poland is a product of interference by the US and its allies.	JAPAN/PRC. JDA chief Soichiro Ito states that he hopes cooperation with China in various aspects will be built up gradually, for example, by stepping up the exchange of defense personnel.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki states that Japan wants to hold work-ing-level talks with the Soviet Union as originally scheduled unless the Soviets directly intervene in Poland. The working level talks are
DATE	01/04/82	*** *	01/04/82	01/06/82		01/06/82		01/06/82	01/06/82

ENTRY NR.	Ø296 Ø296B	07 44 07 44B	1300 1300B	1122	1308
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 8 Jan 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jan 82	FBIS (AP) 15 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jan 82
CATEGORY	E	ρ	×	ρι	MP
EVENT	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan is critical of a planned visit to China by Seiki Nishihiro, defense councillor of the Japanese Defense Agency. The broadcast says that Nishihiro will be "the first high-ranking Defense Agency official directly concerned with mapping out Japan's military policies to visit China", and says further that "his visit will mark a great stride forward in expanding military cooperation between Japan and China." The broadcast says that China will try to use Japan for its own rearmament plan and maintains several Asian nations including Indonesia and the Philippines are apprehensive about the closeness of relations between Japan and China.	JAPAN/USSR. Outgoing Soviet Ambassador Dmitri S. Polyansky declares at a Tokyo press conference that Japanese-Soviet working-level talks to be held in Moscow later this month will help revive "the political dialogue" between the two countries. Polyansky adds that Moscow's proposals for lower nuclear arms levels and the U.SSoviet talks aimed at reducing theater nuclear weapons in Europe have created a favorable international climate for promotion of mutually beneficial relations between Japan and the USSR. On Japan's call for reversion of the Soviet-occupied islands off Hokkaido, the ambassador repeats	JAPAN/PRC/USS. Pravda (Moscow) says that S. Nishihiro, "a high-rank-ing representative of the National [Japan] Defense Agency" will visit the PRC beginning 13 January to "familiarize himself with the combat training of Chinese Army personnel." Pravda says that the visit is evidence of the increasing military cooperation developing between chine and Japan. According to Pravda, the JDA and the PLA have a "coincidence of views" in their assessments of the military and political situation in Asia and the Far East.	JAPAN/USSR. Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) states that "the future of the Polish issue lies in diplomacy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union," and that the "keynote of diplomacy toward the Soviet Union is to speak out when we must without closing the door leading to dialogue."	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "To the Level of a Military Alliance" which criticizes Japan for its military relations with the US. The article says: "Now for the first time there is talk of joint action by the two states' armed forces outside Japanese territory." The Pravda article says that the US is pushing Japan to improve its naval forces so that it can "mount independent
DATE	01/07/82	01/07/82	01/07/82	01/09/82	01/09/82

ENTRY NR.	8298	0290B	1123	Ø291	Ø291B	0484	0483
SOURCE	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 12 Jan 82		FBIS (AP) 12 Jan 82	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 14 Jan 82		FBIS (China) 19 Jan 82	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 82
CATEGORY	Δı		ρ	Ωı ·		S S	MP
EVENT combat operations 1,700 kilometers from shore". It also says that the US is pressuring Japan to provide financial aid to South Korea.	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. President of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, arrives in Seoul for talks with the ROK Government concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Herald (Seoul) ICAO has proposed two routes: one over the DPRK routed Tokyo-	Pyongyang-Shenyang-Peking and one over the KUK routed TOKYO-Seoul-Peking. North Korea, while agreeing in principle last November to the establishment of an air route over its territory, has proposed a Tokyo-Wonsan-Pyongyang-Peking route. The Korea Herald says that the inauguration of the two air routes is at least four-to-five years away "because Pyongyang is not equiped with sufficient air safety facilities."	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi states that Japan will not take immediate sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with events in Poland.	せいびょう	favors the simultaneous establishment of one route over North Korea and one over South Korea and also agrees that the route over South Korea be routed Tokyo-Seoul-Peking. Additionally, the ROK government proposes a third air route. The ROK proposal calls for the additional route to pass over South Korea and link Tokyo and Shanghai. Dr. Kotaite did not comment on this proposal. Dr. Kotaite will leave Seoul for Tokyo on 16 January.	JAPAN/PRC. A delegation from the Nippon Electric Corporation arrives in Beijing for the opening of a computer software center, a joint Chinese-Japanese cooperation project. They meet Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo. The main task of the center will be to train Chinese software technicians and teach managers of various enterprises basic computer knowledge, in order to popularize the use of computers in China.	JAPAN/PRC. Seiki Nishihiro, Deputy Vice Minister of Defense with Japan's Defense Agency, visits China at the invitation of China's Ministry of National Defense. He is the first senior civilian official of his agency to visit China. In Beijing he meets with Wu Xiuquan, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the PLA.
DATE	01/11/82		01/12/82	01/13/82		Ø1/13/82	01/14/82

ENTRY NR.	1124	1125	1125B	0485	Ø485B	1128	1303	6959	8959B
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 15 Jan 82	FBIS (AP) 15 Jan 82		FBIS (China) 19 Jan 82		FBIS (AP) 8 Feb 82	FBIS (USSR) 19 Jan 82	Times of India (Bombay) 21 Jan 82	
CATEGORY	ρι	<u>.</u>		ល		Ω ₄	<u>ρ</u> ι	ρι	
EVENT	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Sakurauchi states that the Soviet Union is responsible for the situation in Poland and that Japan has conveyed this view directly to the Soviet Government.	e Foreign Ministr ritory problem at ve-level consulta ry replies that i e treaty between	the Soviet Union can be concluded only after the solution of the northern territorial issue.	N/PRC. KYODO reports from Beljing that Japan and Chinday fisheries meeting in Beljing after falling to rea on limiting fishing in China's coastal waters. Under ral fisheries agreement, the two countries conduct an ew of fishing activities in the East China and Yellow	nas imposed seasonal bans on fishing by Chinese fishermen off Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces to preserve stocks of hairtail and yellow croaker fish, and has asked the Japanese to follow suit. The Japanese opposed the proposal, and both sides agree to discuss the issue at the next meeting, to be held between September and November, 1982 in Tokyo	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe states that Tokyo will restrict exports of some high-technology products to the Soviet Union through "administrative guidance" and will keep in step with US sanctions against Moscow.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya is in Moscow for working-level consultations at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The consultations are scheduled to begin tomorrow and represent the first "regular consultations" by foreign ministry officials from the two countries in 2 years and 8 months.	s by	Japan took a very firm stand, firmer than Western Europe, on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Regular consultations between Moscow and Tokyo were suspended and the Japanese implemented trade sanctions, losing as a consequence some sizable and profitable Soviet contracts which were then awarded to Western European firms. Additionally, the GOJ felt slighted when the US administration suddenly abandoned its
DATE	01/14/82	01/14/82		Ø1/16/82		01/19/82	01/19/82	ø1/20/82	

ENTRY NR.	N959C	8959D	89598	1129	1309	13 <i>0</i> 9B	8962	Ø962B	8963
SOURCE				FBIS (AP) 20 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jan 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Jan 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Jan 82
CATEGORY				Д	×		Ωı		េ
EVENT	grain embargo against the USSR, after uttering considerable anti-Soviet rhetoric leaving Japan isolated in its hardline stand against Moscow. Moreover, Japan would prefer not to be seen as part of a Beijing-Washington-Tokyo united front against the USSR, and would like to restore a degree of balance in its international relationships.	the past two years as a result of Beijing's economic retrenchment, and the resumption of the dialogue between Tokyo and Moscow also reflects in part Japan's sense of frustration in its economic ties with China. Lastly, a 1981 report from the GOJ Foreign Ministry admits candidly that "It goes without saying that the development of relations with the Coning the Coning that the coning that the coning that the coning that the coning the coning that the coning th	mutual understanding, is one of the major tasks of our foreign policy. The stabilization of Japan-Soviet relations in indispensable for Japan security. The conclusion of a peace treaty after settling the northern territory problem, which is the biggest pending issue between Japan and the Soviet Union is a basic task of our policy toward the USSR."	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union open working-level talks to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Tass (Moscow), commenting on the visit of a Japan Defense Agency official to China, says that the visit "is assessed here as a serious step towards Japanese-Chinese military rapprochement." Tass reports that the JDA's Seiki Nishihiro had meetings with PLA deputy chief of staff U Xiuqiuan and other "top commanders" and is now touring educational establishments and military facilities in	Nanking and Shanghai. Tass says that improving relations between Japan and China is causing concern in "Asian countries".	JAPAN/USSR. In the second day of talks at the vice foreign minister level in Moscow, Japan again requests the USSR to settle the northern territories dispute by returning the four Russian-occupied islands to Japanese control. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin declares that the Soviet position that there exists no territorial dispute between the two nations remains unchanged.	offers, however, to open negotiations with Japan for the conclusion of a peace treaty, provided Tokyo attaches no conditions. Firyubin also reassures the Japanese delegates that Soviet military forces in the Far East pose no threat to other countries in the area.	JAPAN/PRC. China will issue its first debentures in yen denominations in Japan under an agreement reached with two Japanese security firms and one bank. The debentures will total 10 billion yen (\$44.4 million).
DATE				01/20/82	01/20/82		01/21/82		01/21/82

ENTRY NR.	0964	Ø964B	Ø964C	1305	13Ø5B	0486	Ø486B	8965	Ø965B
SOURCE	Times of India (Bombay) 22 Jan 82			FBIS (USSR) 22 Jan 82		FBIS (China) 25 Jan 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Jan 82	
CATEGORY	ρ _ι		Na.	Ωι		ω		<u>ο</u> ,	
EVENT	JAPAN/USSR. Opinion polls in Japan disclose that the Japanese public's low regard for the USSR is declining further with Moscow increasingly being seen as a strategic threat. Seventy-six percent of the respondents in the polls expressed the view that Japan's relations with the Soviet were "not good" or "not very errord" while nine percent indicated	that ties between the two countries either were good or improving. The predominant reason given for poor relations with the Soviet Union was Moscow's intransigent stand on the northern territories issue. Other reasons cited were the Soviet use of military force as a diplomatic weapon, distrust of communism and conspicuously unfriendly acts towards Japan. Reasons given to support opinions that Japanese ties with the	Soviet Union were good or improving included the expansion of economic relations, the resolution of fishing disputes by negotiations, and the implementation of cultural and athletic exchanges. The number of respondents citing the expansion of economic ties as the reason for good relations declined sharply from the last poll, thereby reflecting sinking Japanese hopes for economic cooperation with the USSR in Siberia and generally in all aspects of bilateral trade.	s of working le way in Moscow uke Yanagiya cc Japan-Southeas Foreign Minist	tay firjubin presenced the USSK position on the same issues. Ayouo says that the first and only other such meeting between Japan and the USSR took place in Tokyo in May 1979.	JAPAN/PRC. KYODO reports from Tokyo that, in a major policy shift, China agrees to private placement of its first yen-denominated bond in Japan. The accord for a bond totaling yen 10 billion (\$44.4 million) was signed by China International Trust Investment Co. with Nomura Securities, Daiwa, Securities, and the Bank of Tokyo, The proceeds of	the bond issue Will be used to develop molybaenum deposits in Hebel and Henan Provinces and phosphate deposits in Yunnan Province.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese and Soviet officials end three days of talks at the vice foreign minister level with both sides praising the exchange of frank views but with no apparent progress made in the improvement of bilateral ties. Japanese delegates noted that there had been no interest that there had been not the contractions.	soviet position, that Moscow cont ved territorial i
DATE	01/21/82			01/21/82		01/22/82		01/22/82	

ENTRY NR.	1130	1131	1132	1306	13Ø6B	13 <i>0</i> 6C	1307	1307B
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 22 Jan 82	FBIS (AP) 22 Jan 82	FBIS (AP) 25 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jan 82			FBIS (USSR) 22 Jan 82	
CATEGORY	យ	Δ	Δι	ρι			ρι	
EVENT	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese minister of international trade and industry Shintaro Abe discloses that the Japanese Government will not step out to impose sanctions against the Soviets independently, although he was reported to have said while visiting Washington, that the GOJ will consider issuing administrative guidance to "suspend" export of hightechnology items to the Soviet Union to protest its role in Poland.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Yoshio Sakurauchi states that Japan and the Soviet Union have already agreed to hold consultations at the foreign minister level as part of a dialogue between the two countries. Japan proposed such a meeting at the bilateral working level consultations in Moscow and the Soviet Union is studying the proposal.	JAPAN/USSR. Shintaro Abe, Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, tells a Cabinet meeting on comprehensive security that Japan should not take any actions that would weaken US sanctions against the Soviet Union over the Polish situation. He also states that Japan would consult closely with Western European nations before taking any measures of its own regarding Poland.	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that the second and final day of working level consultations between Japan and the USSR were held in Moscow on 21 January. "The Asian problem", disarmament, Japan-US relations, and Japan-Soviet relations were the major topics discussed. Kyodo says there were heated discussions on the Afghanistan and Indo-	Kurile Islands indicating it is the main obstacle preventing progress toward a Japan-USSR dispute over 4 toward a Japan-USSR peace treaty and a final settlement of World War II related issues. The USSR maintained its position that there are no outstanding territorial disputes between the two countries. Ryodo reports that Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on I Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on I Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on I Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on I Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya met on II Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Min	on 21 canuary with Soviet Foreign minister Andrey Gromyko and asked him to visit Tokyo to improve bilateral relations." Gromyko made no commitment and said that the Soviet leadership will have to study the matter.	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko yesterday received Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya who is in Moscow to attend working consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the Soviet Union and Japan. Tass says only that Gromyko and Yanagiya agreed on the usefulness of exchanging views on	international problems of mutual interest and on questions of Soviet- Japanese relations.
DATE	01/22/82	ø1/22/82	01/22/82	01/22/82			01/22/82	

ENTRY NR.	1325	1325B	1325C	1315	1315B	6968	Ø969B	26960	
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 3 Feb 82			FBIS (USSR) 27 Jan 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Jan 82			
CATEGORY	<u>ρ</u> ,			ρι		Σ			
EVENT	sahi Shimbun (Tokyo) re Japan and the Soviet U Litations in Moscow. C Brezhnev joint stateme i islands is a legitima	orthed ted ted ted ted ted ted ted ted ted t	lations, Japan said that economic cooperation between China and Japan will promote stability in the Asian region. The Soviet position maintained that "intensifying contradictions between Japan and China will become a major issue in this region in 15 years." The Soviet officials at the consultations said that although Japan may not regard the Sino-Soviet treaty as being anti-Soviet, the PRC does.	JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) mentions that meetings were held between N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister and K. Yanagiya, Japanese deputy foreign minister in Moscow from 20-22 January. Izvestiya says only that "during the consultations international problems of mutual interests as well as certain questions of bilateral relations were discussed" and that the consultations of bilateral relations were discussed.	10113	JAPAN/USSR. A panel of experts submits a report to PM Zenko Suzuki predicting that the USSR will not be able to continue building up its defenses at its current pace because of its serious economic problems. The report suggests that the West strengthen its deterrent capabilities and make the Kremlin realize that building up its defenses by eartificing the well-being of the continuous continuou	tive results. It explains that the West should endeavor to talk the Soviets into negotiating mutual restraint on military expansion so that the Russians who have a tendency toward "excessive defense" can agree to put an end to the arms race. The report notes that the USSR	for increase that the US itary strength per increase to eight per itary strength in the US itary strength it itary strength it	if around 1909, in contrast to a live percent fise in the early 19/08, but will decline to four percent a year around the closing years of the decade. The report, entitled "Comprehensive Assessment of the
DATE	01/23/82			01/24/82		Ø1/25/82		: . :	

ENTRY NR.	1321	1134	1316	1322	1322в	1323	1323B	1320	132ØB
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 1 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 28 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 27 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 82		FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 82		FBIS (USSR) 1 Feb 82	
CATEGORY	υ	Ф	υ	EP		E		Σ.	
EVENT Soviet Union's National Power," is the product of an eleven-member advisory group of the Institute of International Affairs that had been asked by the prime minister to study the magnitude of the alleged Soviet threat.	JAPAN/USSR. The 16th meeting of the Japan-Soviet Trade Union Exchange Committee begins in Tokyo. The Committee's purpose is to promote friendship between the working people of the two countries.	JAPAN/USSR. A study released by a Japanese research institute states that the Soviet Union will be forced to rely more on military power to maintain its position as a superpower in the years ahead.	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Japan and the USSR have exchanged letters at the USSR Foreign Ministry to extend "agreements between the USSR and Japan concerning cultural ties in certain fields" for another two years.	Shimbun () level cor in requeste eements ar for more s	ine dayanese newspaper says that the soviet reply that give consideration to the matter is "a step forward from oviet attitude of being passive to similar Japanese propo	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese says that Japan's plans to participate with the US, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in the RIMPAC '82 naval exercises represents "an overseas military commitment". The broadcast also states that Japan's "military cooperation with the United States and the allies of the United States is incommentally with the Tapanese Constant.	כומוו רוומר טמףמוו	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese comments on discussions underway between Japan and the US concerning the transfer of Japanese military technology and equipment to the US. Moscow radio commentator Yuriy Afonin cites information reported at a "recent [Japanese] Diet interpellation session" to the effect that "since 1954 as	many as 32 secret agreements have been concluded between Japan and the United States on providing Japanese technology, materials and equipment to US forces. The broadcast says that although the Japanese Government does not openly favor military related technology transfers, Japan has in recent years been "acceding more and more to ever increasing demands from the United States." Afonin concludes that it would not be in Japan's national interests to agree to military
DATE	01/25/82	01/26/82	01/26/82	01/28/82		01/28/82		01/29/82	

DATE	EVENT related technology transfers.	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR. 1320C
01/29/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese says that there is a need for a government level cultural cooperation agreement between Japan and the USSR. Under the present cultural agreement signed on 27 January 1972 government to government exchanges are limited to the exchange of publications and reciprocating visits by scholars. It mentions that more than 25 Soviet ministries and agencies now conduct extensive exchanges with Japanese social organizations and private	U	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 82	1324 1324
	- C 14			1 1 1
01/31/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan criticizes the Japanese Government for considering new restriction on trade and technical cooperation with the USSR as a protest against Soviet policies toward Poland. It says, "such measures cannot change Soviet policies and only damage the Japanese economy." It says that because of Japanese trade only against the statement of Japanese trade of Japanese	EP	FBIS (USSR) 11 Feb 82	1333
	ese trade sanctions related to Arghanistan, Japanese businessmen lost Soviet orders worth \$800 million for just one project, the Urengoy gas project. The broadcast mentions that because of Japan's trade sanc- tions related to Afghanistan, Soviet trust in Japan as a trade partner has been undermined.			1333B
02/01/82	JAPAN/USSR. India and the USSR sign an agreement to initiate a cooperative research program on thermonuclear systems.	w	Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 Feb 82	1260
02/02/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) criticizes the Japanese Government for what it states is the official Japanese Government policy concerning the northern territories issue. Tass cites a Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) report that says that the Japanese Government is preparing to present a draft bill to the legislature that would, if passed, provide financial	Ф	FBIS (USSR) 3 Feb 82	1326
	aid to Japanese Tishermen and their relatives presumably for damages resulting from Soviet reactions to their fishing in disputed waters around the South Kurile Islands. Tass suggests that this draft bill is based on a Japanese claim to the islands that is not legitimate. The Soviet news agency concludes, "The Japanese Government officials cannot help knowing that any claim to Soviet territory will always be effectively repelled."			1326B
02/03/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Foreign Trade Bank asks for \$70 million in loans from private Japanese banks to use as a down payment for the import of large-diameter steel pipes from Japan. It is unusual for the Soviet Union to directly ask Japanese banks to provide dollar-dominated bank loans as a means of raising temporary funds. The request is viewed by one financial analyst as a sign of the Soviet	យ	FBIS (AP) 11 Feb 82	1139

ENTRY NR.	Ø494	1330 1330B	1142	Ø973	0495
				Times (Tokyo) 82	
SOURCE	FBIS (China) 10 Feb 82	FBIS (USSR) 8 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 9 Feb 82	Japan Times 8 Feb 82	FBIS China 9 Feb 82
CATEGORY	Ω,	ρ	ក	Ω,	ρι
EVENT Union's critical fund shortfall, partly aggravated by its financial aid to Poland.	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) article claims the Soviet Union has recently changed its position on Japan's northern territories. It quotes former Japanese PM Tanaka as saying that when he visited the USSR in 1973, Brezhnev agreed that the status of the four northern islands could be regarded as an unsettled question. But in recent years a change has taken place in the Soviet attitude, and they no longer regard the territorial question as unsettled. Now the Japanese Government, according with the demands of people's organizations, has declared 7 February "Northern Territories Day."	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese discounts the Japanese Government's claim that Japan has a legitimate claim to the "Soviet Kurile Islands". The broadcast says, "Japan completely disregards the fact that by an international document which was well known during the war [WWI1?] and through the postwar period, Japan lost all rights and title to these waters." The broadcast says that although Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki indicates publicly that he wants better relations with the USSR, "all that we hear from Japan, however, is reports about Japanese actions which only add to mutual distrust." In this regard the broadcast mentions specifically a Japanese Government proposal to provide financial assistance to Japanese fishermen fishing in "waters south of the Soviet Kurile Islands."	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Maritime Safety Agency reports that a Japanese fishing boat has been seized by a Soviet patrol vessel for violating Soviet fishing regulations in its territorial waters.	JAPAN/USSR. PM Zenko Suzuki expresses regret that the USSR remains indifferent to Japanese claims to the northern territories east of Hokkaido and reaffirms the determination of his administration to press Moscow for the return of the islands to Japanese sovereignty. Speaking at a Northern Territories Day rally in Tokyo, Suzuki says the territorial dispute with Moscow should be solved in order to build friendly relations based on true mutual understanding" between Japan and the Soviet Union.	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. XINHUA commentary notes 7 February, Japan's Northern Territories Day, and concludes that "the Japanese people's struggle for the recovery of the northern territories is just and is universally supported by all countries and peoples that uphold justice. The more tricks the Soviet hegenomists play, the more hegemonic features the Soviet Union will expose before the Japanese people and the people
DATE	02/05/82	02/05/82	02/06/82	02/07/82	02/08/82

ENTRY NR.	1331	1331B	1331C	1144	1145	1145B	1146	1334	1337
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 9 Feb 82	FBIS (USSR) 9 Feb 82		FBIS (AP) 9 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 11 Feb 82		FBIS (AP) 12 Feb 82	FBIS (USSR) 11 Feb 82	FBIS (USSR) 12 Feb 82
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CATEGORY	ρι	ъ		Ф	运		ρι	ρι	Дı
EVENT of the world."		Soviet Government ar f those by Japanese hout Tokyo's midtowr Government proposal ishing in the dipute t cites Asiahi Shimk	posar has iltie chance to pass through the Japanese Diet and comments "the Liberal Democratic Party is trying to buy anti-Sovietism with money."	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Vice FM Ryozo Sunobe indicates to PM Suzuki that Japan may enforce sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland as early as this week because of the imposition of martial law in Poland.	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Government officials disclose that China is seeking to import small steel bars from Japan on credit for the first time ever. The Chinese approach is heartening to Japanese steel producers as their efforts thus far have failed to have steel bars included in a Chinese shopping list covered by Japanese commodity loans. Japan has	pledged a yen 20 billion (\$87 million) commodity loan to China, the second for fiscal 1981, ending in March.	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev accuses Japan of following the US in imposing sanctions against the USSR. He states that Japan is consequently losing opportunities for expanding trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union.	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has appointed Vladimir Pavlov to be the new USSR ambassador to Japan replacing Dmitri Polyanskiy.	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, receives a delegation of Japanese journalists led by Seryu Hata, editor-in-chief of Asahi (Tokyo). The Tass report says that the Soviet economy and international issues, particularly Japan-Soviet relations, were topics of discussion.
DATE	02/08/82			02/09/82	02/09/82		02/10/82	02/10/82	02/12/82

ENTRY NR.	1151	1153	1153B	1416	1155	1418	1418B	1156	1157
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 18 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Feb 82		FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 18 Feb 82
CATEGORY	ជា	ជ		ы	ល	W		ω	ស
EVENT	JAPAN/PRC. A group of Chinese officials arrives in Tokyo for talks on Chinese crude oil shipments to Japan. Industry sources say the negotiations are likely to drag on as Japanese oil companies are poised to demand price cuts of 20 to 30 cents per barrel amid a global glut of oil supplies, while the Chinese, hard hit by a shortage of currency reserves, are also certain to refuse such cuts.	JAPAN/PRC. The Export-Import Bank of Japan signs a contract with the Bank of China to provide yen 42 billion (\$175 million) in loans this year for seven coal mining projects in Shandong Province and other parts of China. The contract is based on a memorandum signed by the two banks in May 1979, which set a framework of yen 420 billion (\$1,750 million) for inter-bank loans to be apportioned by the Chinese	bank to coal development projects.	JAPAN/PRC. The Exim Bank of Japan signs a contract with the Bank of China to provide 42 billion yen (\$175 million) in loans during 1982 for the development of seven coal mining projects in Shandong Province and other parts of China.	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree to conduct a joint project to breed a new rice plant species in a move to promote Japan-China agricultural technology exchange.	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China reach agreement on undertaking a joint project to develop a new rice plant species, in a move to promote the bilateral exchange of agricultural technology. The project will concern the breeding of a new species of winter-hardy, disease-resistant and high-yielding rice by drawing on the genetic resources of both	countries. Agricultural cooperation between the two Asian nations will also include a joint study concerning the forecasting of blight, and seasonal epidemics of harmful insects.	JAPAN/PRC. Japan National Oil Corp states it will enter a bid for offshore oil drilling covering 150,000 square kilometers in Southwestern China.	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese governmental New Energy Development Organization (NEDO) signs an agreement with China to conduct joint exploration of the Huainan coal mine in China's central province of Anhui. The five-year agreement calls on the Japanese side to conduct physical exploration of the site using Japanese equipment and to analyze the data obtained.
DATE	Ø2/15/82	02/16/82		02/16/82	02/17/82	02/11/82		02/18/82	02/18/82

ENTRY NR.	1158	11588	1200	1343	1343B	1160	1162	1163
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 19 Feb 82		FBIS (China) 23 Feb 82	FBIS (USSR) 19 Feb 82		FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82
CATEGORY	ല		œ	Σ		Æ	ρι	Ш
EVENT	JAPAN/USSR. A senior Japanese foreign ministry official expresses doubt that US economic sanctions against the Soviet Union would hold up a joint Japan-Soviet oil and natural gas development project off the coast of Sakhalin. Press reports earlier in the week suggested the project might be in jeopardy if US exports of essential equipment were withheld as part of US sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union	in December.	JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan sign an agreement for cooperative development of the Liuzhuang mining area in China's Anhui Province. Japan will provide the Liuzhuang mining area with digital seismological surveying equipment and send specialists in geology and geophysical surveys. China will be responsible for prospecting and drilling the mine.	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet international broadcast in English criticizes Japan for hosting the US-Japan joint command and staff exercise codenamed Yama Sakura and describes the exercise as provocative. It mentions that the armies of two countries are working out tactics on how to act together to repulse an attack on Japan and says further, "what is being rehearsed concretely is a hattle with two Soviet	motorized divisions." The Soviet broadcast speculates that "Tokyo and Washington have already started studying ways of acting together in case of emergency circumstances in the Far East outside Japan" and maintains that the US is pushing Japan to increase the offensive potential of the JSDF.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Yoshio Sakurauchi discloses that he has asked the USSR to remove SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 nuclear missiles from the Soviet Far East.	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government decides Monday to enforce new sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland as further warning against a deterioration of the political situation in Poland. The new sanctions are to be announced by Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa after they are approved at a cabinet meeting on 23 February.	JAPAN/USSR. A top Japanese Foreign Ministry official states that a Japanese company's deal to export pipelayers to the Soviet Union does not constitute a breach of a Japanese pledge to go along with US economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. The official discloses that the export deal was made by Komatsu Ltd., last November on a cash payment begins to be soon a cash bayment begins to be soon as a cash bayment begins to be soon a cash bayment begins to be soon as a
DATE	02/18/82		02/18/82	Ø2/18/82		02/19/82	02/22/82	02/22/82

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
!	statement is a response to a Newsweek report that Komatsu, which had earlier signed a contract to export 400 pipelayers to the Soviet Union contracted to sell another 500 machines after President Reagan imposed economic sanctions against Moscow in December.			1163B
02/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government announces punitive actions against the Soviet Union and Poland in protest against continuation of military rule in the East European country. Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa states that negotiations with Poland on rescheduling the payments of official debts due in 1982 will be held in abeyance and that	<u>ਬ</u>	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 82	1165
	the Government will not extend new official credits to Poland. The restrictions on movement of Polish diplomats in Japan, imposed on 17 February, were to remain in force. However, economic assistance already committed to Poland will remain in force. With respect to the Soviet Union, Miyazawa announces that the bilateral Commission on Science and Technology Cooperation will not meet for the time being.		·	1165B
	Also to be suspended will be the Japan-USSR annual consultations on trade. In addition, the Soviet request for enlargement of their office of trade represenatives in Japan will not be studied and extension of the period of stay for members of the Soviet purchasing commission will be cautiously reappraised.			1165C
02/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki takes a negative stand on allowing the visit to Japan of cabinet-level Soviet officials scheduled to come to Tokyo to attend a Japan-Soviet round table conference beginning 20 April at the invitation of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet officials to visit Japan at a time when the government is planning to	ρι	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 82	1166
	take sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with the Polish problem.			1166B
02/24/82	is to so	d d	FBIS (USSR) 25 Feb 82	1351
	action and says that the Japanese Government's decision "will no doubt have a negative impact on the general mood of Soviet-Japanese rela- tions and the entire world climate."			1351B
02/24/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) criticizes the Japanese Government for its plans to modernize the JSDF in the period 1983-1987. It says that during the 5 years mentioned, Japan plans to receive 90 F-15 and 60 P-3C or 3-2C aircraft, 40 heavy helicopters, 15 combat ships, and to form 2 new mechanized divisions equipped with self-propelled artillery and antitank helicopters. Tass concludes, "The resources to implement	×	FBIS (USSR) 3 March 82	1354

ENTRY NR. 1354B	1357 1357B	1422	1451	1167	1353	1353B	1168
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 4 Mar 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Feb 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 2 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 3 Mar 82		FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 82
CATEGORY	MP	<u>C</u> ι	ម .	<u>C</u> ι	ρι		ω
EVENT these dangerous schemes, which are being carried through on the per- sistent call of the Pentagon, are sought through reductions in alloca- tions for social needs".	JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) says that Japan is taking on "gendarme functions in this part of the globe with the United States' blessing" and says further that Japan sees Southeast Asia as a "sphere of its vital interests and a zone of foreign political and economic expansion." It cites a statement made by Le Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, to the US News and World Report (Washington D.C.) to the effect that he is afraid that Japan wants to play "too active" a mili-	JAPAN/PRC. China's newly appointed ambassador to Japan, Song Zhiguang arrives in Tokyo to assume his new post. Song formally served as envoy to East Germany and Britain and subsequently as assistant foreign minister. He is recognized as an expert on European affairs.	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China resume civil aviation talks in Tokyo to discuss various problems, including the increase in the number of seats on Japan-China air routes. Other topics of discussion will be the rights accorded to carriers of both nations to fly beyond each other's country and the opening of shorter Japan-China air routes over the Korean Peninsula.	JAPAN/USSR. The Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) writes that the sanctions imposed by the Japanese Government against the Soviet Union are necessary in order to emphasize Japan's intolexance of Soviet intervention in Poland and to demonstrate unity with the Western nations.	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an interview with S. Taguchi, member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party. In the interview Taguchi says that Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on limiting nuclear arms "have elicited a broad response in Japan and other countries."		JAPAN/PRC. China asks Japan for technical cooperation in electrifying Chinese railway lines during a working-level consultation on railway cooperation in Tokyo.
DATE	02/24/82	02/24/82	Ø2/24/82	02/25/82	02/25/82		02/26/82

ENTRY NR.	1170	1171	1210	1172	1173	1174	1176	1361
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 82	FBIS (China) 11 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 2 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 9 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 4 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 4 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 8 Mar 82
CATEGORY	យ	EQ	EЦ	Д	ω	Ф	EQ.	U
EVENT	JAPAN/PRC. A four-day Sino-Vietnamese working-level meeting on the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on investment protection closes in Beijing after it is agreed to hold the next meeting in Tokyo. The two sides are reported to have exchanged views on draft agreements reached at a preliminary meeting last May.	JAPAN/PRC. Civil air talks between Japan and China end with an agreement to increase weekly commercial flights between the two countries by 40 percent. The negotiators, however, postpone until the next meeting the question of flight route beyond each other's countries and the cutting of flight time by flying over the Korean peninsula.	JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan sign a civil aviation agreement in Tokyo, which will provide for an increase of 50% in the number of seats on flights between China and Japan each week. The number of flights is expected to increase, and there will be a total of 2400 seats each week.	JAPAN/PRC. Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) writes that China appears to be seriously seeking to export nuclear-related materials such as enriched uranium and heavy water and has sought the assistance of Japanese trading firms in selling the materials to third nations.	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese Government seeks the help of the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc, a private organization engaging in the peaceful use of atomic energy in Japan, in checking and reviewing designs of an atomic reactor system for power generation that China is developing independently.	JAPAN/PRC. China's new ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguan asks Japanese FM Sakurauchi to visit China in the autumn together with PM Suzuki. Suzuki is scheduled to visit Beijing at that time to attend a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of Japanese-Chinese rapprochement.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese steel industry sources state that tightened Western economic sanctions against the Soviet Union are making Japanese steelmakers apathetic about sending officials to Moscow for new export deals. Nippon Steel and other Japanese steel companies are putting off a planned dispatch of negotiating officials to Moscow at least until the end of March.	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan says that cultural cooperation agreements were signed on 3 March in Tokyo between the Japan-USSR Interchange Association and two Soviet cultural exchange organizations: the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the USSR-Japan Society. "Envisaged in these agreements are broad exchanges of delegations and
DATE	62/27/82	02/27/82	02/27/82	02/28/82	03/02/82	03/03/82	03/04/82	03/05/82

DATE	EVENT coperation in holding Russian-language contests in of rare animals, fish and plants, and photo exhibit-	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
6	le, history and hold the third is 1982.	Δ	PRIS (HSSR)	1363
70 /00 /00	, # 5 # c t		12 Mar 82	
	desire to norma			1363B
03/06/82	JAPAN/PRC. Ten Japanese cities and prefectures will shortly form sister-city affilitations with their Chinese counterparts to celebrate the 19th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries.	o ·	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Mar 82	1445
03/07/82	for for the table sets	Ed	FBIS (AP) 9 Mar 82	1182
	72 -			1182B
03/09/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet patrol boat apprehends and detains a Japanese fishing boat in the Kurile Islands. The vessel was seized about 100 kilometers southeast of Cape Kurabe on Daramushir Island.	Ωı	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Mar 82	1437
03/10/82	of Japan lodges a verbal diplomatic protest with stattering story concerning Japanese policy towar the suppeared in Izvestia. In a recent issue, the that Japan had exploited the natural resources of had compelled the countries in the region to buy	e _t	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 11 Mar 82	0747
	dustrial products in return. The story also claimed that Japan had exported pollution-spreading manufacturing plants in the area and that PM Zenko Suzuki's trip to the region last year was really intended to mask the activities of Japanese big business in various Southeast Asian countries.			Ø747B
ø3/1ø/82	JAPAN/USSR. PM Zenko Suzuki declares at a session of the Japanese Diet that Tokyo must continue its call for "an ultimate extinction through realistic steps" of all nuclear weapons stored worldwide and accordingly will not support Soviet resolutions at the UN calling for a "total ban on uses" of nuclear weapons or deployment of nuclear forces. At the same time, however, the prime minister cautions that	Ω	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Mar 82	1448

ENTRY NR. 1440B	1427 1427B	1188	1473	14738	1189	1432	1432B
SOURCE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 26 Mar 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 31 Mar 82		FBIS (AP) 25 Mar 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Mar 82	
CATEGORY 	ρ	ы	ЖЭ		Ωι	Д	
EVENT Japan "should not tie with the United States, but should support any movement toward nuclear disarmament."	JAPAN/USSR. In an unusual move for a departing foreign envoy to meet with such a high-ranking Soviet official, the First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay A. Tikhonov, receives outgoing Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Tokichoro Uomoto in the Kremlin, and declares to him that the USSR wants to improve and develop its economic and trade relations with Japan. The Soviet leader admits that Japanese-Soviet relations ties are "complicated" but expresses his hope that they will be "neighborly and friendly" and that the present "dark clouds" over the relationship between the two countries will disappear soon.	JAPAN/PRC. A delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions arrives in Japan to exchange views on technological cooperation and engage in discussion with Japanese labor leaders. The Chinese mission headed by Ni Zhifu, president of the federation, was invited by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.	JAPAN/USSR. US Defense Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in the course of regular defense consultations in Tokyo, shows JDA Director General Soichiro Ito photographic evidence that a floating drydock built by Japan and exported to the USSR was used to repair the Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk. The floating drydock was built by Ishikawaji-ma-Harima Heary Industries and was converted in 1070 for normalitation.	use in the Soviet Far East.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki states that there is nothing new in the latest proposal made by Soviet President Brezhnev for improved relations with Japan. Brezhnev, in a speech delivered on 24 March in the central Asian city of Tashkent, remarked that his country wanted to have "reliable relations of good-neighborliness, mutually-beneficial cooperation and mutual confidence" with Japan.	JAPAN/USSR. Tokyo responds with suspicion to the expression in a recent speech by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that the USSR would like to improve relations with Japan. PM Zenko Suzuki states there is nothing new in the proposal and Chief Cabinet Secretary Riichi Miyazawa says that the Japanese Government could not accept the "sincerity"	Afghanistan or elsewhere in the world. Miyazawa also calls attention to the fact that while Moscow was making a similar appeal a year ago, it was building up its military forces in the Northern Territories off Hokkaido, strengthening its occupation of Afghanistan and interfering in the domestic affairs of Poland. He concludes that the Government of Japan "cannot but judge Russia's intentions not with its remarks
DATE	ø3/18/82	Ø3/23/82	Ø3/23/82		Ø3/25/82	03/25/82	*

DATE	but with its actions in the world." The Japanese spokesman leaves the door open to further negotiation, however, by saying that his government will analyze carefully the contents of the Brezhnev speech because it comes from the chief of state of a superpower close to Japan.	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/26/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki calls on Soviet President Brezhnev to back words with actions in improving relations between the two countries. Speaking before the House of Councillors Budget Committee, the PM says he welcomes the part of Brezhnev's speech calling for measures to build trust between Japan and the Soviet Union. However, he calls on Moscow to withdraw its SS-20 missiles deployed in the Soviet Far and return Japan's four northern islands.	Ф	FBIS (AP) 26 Mar 82	1190 1190B
03/26/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese FM Yoshio Sakurauchi tells a Diet committee that he had told President Reagan during their meeting in Washington that Japan would like to play a role in promoting better relations between the United States and China.	Ωι	FBIS (AP) 26 Mar 82	1191
03/26/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan agrees to extend yen 60 billion (\$245 million) in yen credits to Chinayen 40 billion for financing four industrial projects and yen 20 billion for commodity purchases. The loans carry an interest rate of 3 percent per annum and are payable over a period of 20 years after a grace period of 10 years.	ш	FBIS (AP) 26 Mar 82	1192
03/26/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese and Japanese governments exchange notes in Beijing confirming the Japanese government loan. The Japanese government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund Will offer a loan to finance construction of Shijiusuo and Qinhuangdao ports, the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway, and other projects. They will facilitate the transportation and export of coal from Shaanxi.	ធ	FBIS China 29 March 82	1225
03/27/82	JAPAN/USSR. Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) writes that Brezhnev's call for improved relations with Japan seems "devoid of adequate action to back it up."	<u>α</u>	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1193
03/29/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese officials disclose that they will give a grant of up to yen 50 million (\$200,000) to China to promote sports education.	υ	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1195
03/29/82	JAPAN/USSR. Jiji Press (Tokyo) reports that two-way trade between the Soviet Union and Japan during 1981 expanded by about 11.3 percent over the previous year.	យ	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1196
03/30/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese steel industry sources state that China has placed an additional order with Japanese steelmakers for shipment of 112,000 tons of ordinary steel products in the first half of 1982. This means China is committed to take 1,167,000 tons from Japan's six major steel companies during this period.	ស	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1198

ENTRY NR.	1480C	1480D	1700	1961	1702	1687	1687B	1703	1704
SOURCE			FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	FBIS (AP) 7 Apr 82	DSJP (Tokyo) 9 April 82		FBIS (AP) 2 Apr 82	FBIS (AP) 6 Apr 82
CATEGORY			Ωı	Ф	<u>α</u> ,	Ωı		ы	ы
EVENT	the formulation of an international scheme to ensure Kampuchea's independence, neutrality and non-alignment. Japanese officials tell their Chinese counterparts that it is Tokyo's policy to endorse the ASEAN position in the search for a comprehensive political solution to the issue, and to endorse the proposed coalition of the three Khmer	factions, saying it would have major significance in winning international support for their cause. Japanese officials also urge Beijing to deal impartially with the Khmer factions in order not to impair China's relations with ASEAN.	JAPAN/PRC. Top ranking Japanese and Chinese diplomats wind up two days of talks after reaffirming plans for an exchange of visits by government leaders this year to mark the 10th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two neighboring countries.	JAPAN/USSR. Newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pav- lov asks Japanese FM Yoshio Sakurauchi for efforts to establish solid and good neighborly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Sakurauchi, commenting on US satellite data indicating that a Japanese-made floating dock was used by the Soviet Pacific fleet for repairing the aircraft carrier Minsk, states that Tokyo will exercise the utmost caution to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident.	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Charge d'Affairs to Japan Tchijob calls on Japan's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau Director General Kato at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo. Tchijov elaborates upon Brezhenev's speech given at Tashkent calling for improved USSR-Japan relations. Kato tells Tchijov that "for the establishment of stable and friendly rela-	tions in the true sense it is necessary to settle the northern territory problem through negotiations for a peace treaty." Kato adds that tensions remain high between the two countries because of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the deployment of Soviet troops in the northern territories, the general strengthening of Soviet military power in the Far East, and the instability of East-West relations caused by the Polish problem.	JAPAN/PRC. A 14-member Chinese economic mission, led by Deputy Premier Bo Yibo arrives in Tokyo at the invitation of Japan's Foreign Ministry and the Association for the Promotion of International Trade.	JAPAN/USSR. Testifying at a lower house Foreign Affairs Committee session, Japanese FM Sakurauchi admits that when he visited the US, Secretary of State Haig requested that Japan suspend shipments of pipelayers to the Soviet Union. Haig was referring to the 500 pipelayers that Komatsu, Ltd contracted last November to supply to the USSR for the Yanburg pipeline project. Sakurauchi states that "the
DATE			ø3/31/82	03/31/82	03/31/82	04/01/82	- .	04/01/82	04/02/82

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY		ENTRY NR.
٠.	government might consider putting off the shipment, but it will be difficult to stop it outright in view of the existing contractual obligation."]] ; ; ! !		1704B
04/03/82	JAPAN/USSR. PM Zenko Suzuki announces at a press conference that he will urge President Reagan to permit the delivery of oil rigs ordered by the USSR for the development of Sakhalin Island in the Soviet Far East. The oil rigs were built in Japan which wants them exempted from current economic sanctions against Moscow because they were ordered before such sanctions went into effect.	ES	Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 Apr 82	1482
04/03/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet Ilyushin-62 transport plane on its way back from a cargo flight to Vietnam briefly violates Japanese airspace in the vicinity of Torishima Island west of Kyushu. A foreign ministry spokes announces the GOJ intent to lodge a protest with the Soviet Government.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 Apr 82	1483
04/03/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki remarks that he will urge US President Reagan to ratify the UN common fund for control stocks of primary products agreement and allow delivery of already ordered oil rigs to the Soviet Union when they meet at the Versailles summit this June.	9 9	FBIS (AP) 5 Apr 82	1705
04/04/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo) writes of the "space war" with the Soviet Union, stating that the Japan-Soviet territorial dispute is not confineed to the northern islands but is taking place in space as well. The area in space Japan plans to place its first communications satellite is said by the Soviet Union to be reserved for its own satellite. The paper writes, however, that Japan intends to launch the satellite as scheduled because the Soviet claim "is not justified by international law."	ω	FBIS (AP) 7 Apr 82	1706
04/07/82	JAPAN/USSR. The USSR opens its first business information exhibition in Japan in a bid to export more Russian machinery, equipment and consumer goods to the Japanese. Fourteen Soviet trade corporations are represented in the exhibit.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Apr 82	1484
04/07/82	JAPAN/USSR. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reveals that the Soviet Union some time ago informally sounded out Japan on construction of a second floating dock. The information comes at a time when Japanese-constructed floating dry dock previously purchased by the Soviet Union is known to have been used to repair the aircraft carrier "Minsk." The Japanese, it was learned, responded negatively to the Soviet query.	ш	FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 82	1708
04/12/82	JAPAN/PRC. A 12-member Chinese women's delegation arrives in Tokyo on an 11-day visit at the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association. The delegation is led by Kang Keging, president of the All-China Women's Federation.	Ωı	FBIS (AP) 13 Apr 82	1711

ENTRY NR.	1230	1487	1385	1385B	1389	1389B	1488	1488B	1488C
SOURCE	FBIS (China) 14 April 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Apr 82	FBIS (USSR) 15 Apr 82		FBIS (USSR) 20 Apr 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Apr 82		
CATEGORY	ρ	ப	Ф		EP		ы		
EVENT	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo, on a two week visit to Japan meets Japanese PM Suzuki in Tokyo. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit Japan in May, and Suzuki will visit China at a later date. The exchange of visits will mark the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations.	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR open negotiations in Moscow to determine their total annual catch of salmon in their respective territorial waters and high seas of the northwestern Pacific.	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an article which discusses Japan-USSR relations. The main point of the article is critical of the Japanese Government's position toward improving relations. The article says, "There are attempts to make the normal development of bilateral relations dependent on the solution of certain political	problems, such as the satisfaction of Japan's unlawful territorial claims. It must be noted that the progress of Soviet-Japanese ties is a thing both sides ought to be equally interested in, and to advance preconditions in this field would be unwise." The article calls on Japan to accept the Soviet proposal to negotiate a friendship treaty.	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) examines the state of economic relations between the USSR and Japan and calls on Japan to join with the Soviet Union in developing further economic cooperation. Pravda also says that reports that the USSR agreed in a 1973 joint statement with Japan to consider the return of South Kurile Islands to Japan are false.	dged the and will		agreed upon in recent years. The proposed restrictions also would affect the total Japanese catch of red, dog, and silver salmon on the high seas plus the surveilance by Soviet observers of Japanese fishing operations and a count by Russian checkers of total quantities unloaded at Japanese fishing ports. The Soviet proposal would fix the haul	of red salmon at 1.1 million tons, the same as last year; the dog salmon catch would be raised from last year's total of 3.8 million tons to 4.5 million tons; the silver salmon catch would remain at 1.2 million tons, also the same as last year. The Soviets also have proposed that the fishing season for salmon be cut by ten days, ending on June 5.
DATE	04/13/82	04/13/82	04/14/82		04/14/82		04/14/82		

ENTRY NR.	1713	1714	1715	1715B	1386	1386B	1388	1388B	1490
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 14 Apr 82	FBIS (AP) 28 Apr 82	FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 82		FBIS (USSR) 16 April 82		FBIS (USSR) 19 Apr 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Apr 82
CATEGORY	£,	ស	ជ		ρι		Ω		Ф
EVENT	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese FM Sakurauchi discloses that Japan will not make any active efforts to mediate in a dispute between the US and China over American sales of arms to Taiwan. He states that Japan is not in a position to mediate in the Sino-American dispute.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government sources disclose that the Soviet Union has proposed the reopening of negotiations for a tax treaty in Tokyo at the earliest possible date.	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet trade representative in Japan Victor Spandarian proposes in a speech at the Soviet business informatioon exhibition underway in Tokyo that the present trade imbalance between the Soviet Union and Japan be solved through the expansion of trade. He states the Soviets will not call on Japan for voluntary export restraints but that the trade imbalance should be settled through the expansion of	mutual overall trade. In 1981, Japan was the Soviet Union's No. 5 trade partner in 1981, compared with No. 2 the previous year. The change is attributed to the fact that Japan followed the US in applying economic sanctions against the Soviet Union following the situations in Afghanistan and Poland.	hat Ja PRC of the I US Gov	tions during an exchange of Visits by FKC and Japanese leaders later this year.	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that during a Moscow interview with Japanese newsmen, Timofey Guzhenko, Minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet and concurrently chairman of the Soviet-Japan Friendship Association said that the Japanese Government should not become so preoccupied with the northern islands issue that it fails to focus attention	on problems of mutual interest between the USSK and Japan that can be solved. Although Guzhenko did not say that there is no hope for negotiations on the northern islands in the future he did reiterate the Soviet position that the USSR does not recognize that there is a territorial dispute with Japan.	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Maritime Safety Agency announces that two Japanese fishing vessels appear to have been captured by Soviet patrol boats off Kamchatka Peninsula. The vessels were last heard from yesterday morning when they radioed that they were being inspected by a Soviet warship.
DATE	04/14/82	04/14/82	04/14/82		04/16/82		04/17/82		04/17/82

ENTRY NR.	1491	139 <i>®</i> 139 <i>®</i> B	1 2 1 1	1492 1492B	1720	1721	1493 1493B
SOURCE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Apr 82	FBIS (USSR) 21 Apr 82		Japan Times (Tokyo)	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 82	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 Apr 82
CATEGORY	ш	G		ч	υ	ы	ρı
EVENT	JAPAN/PRC. A team of Japanese government officials departs for Beijing for the third round of talks on concluding a taxation convention or treaty with China. The convention would govern the levying of taxes on firms of one country doing business in the other and in general is designed principally to protect enterprises in foreign countries from being taxed doubly.	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that the third roundtable conference between Japanese and Soviet friendship organizations began today in Tokyo. 500 participants from the two countries will discuss various issues of mutual concern. The Japanese delegation is led by Shigeyoshi Matsumae, president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Soviet delegation is led by	Timofey Guzhenko, Minister of the USSK Maritime Fleet and chairman or the Soviet-Japan Friendship Association.	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR open a three-day round-table conference in Tokyo to discuss economic cooperation and other bilateral issues. The conference is aimed at finding ways to improve relations that have become strained between the two countries following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the Polish crisis. The participants will exchange views on disarmament, a Japan-Soviet peace treaty, the Japanese claim to the Northern Territories, economic cooperation and other matters. The conference is sponsored by the Japan Cultural Association and the Japanese Foreign Ministry is not involved. The USSR is sending a delegation of 120 members led by Merchant Marine Minister Timofey Guzhenko.	JAPAN/USSR. Leaders of Japanese and Soviet amateur sports associations agree to promote further sports exchanges between the two countries.	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that no progress has been made in Russo-Japanese negotiations on Japan's Salmon catch quota this year in northwest Pacific waters.	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's chief delegate to the Japan-Soviet round table conference urges both Tokyo and Moscow to hold a summit meeting immediately to seek ways to improve bilateral relations, which he says are stagnant. In a keynote speech for the opening session of the conference, Shigeyoshi Matsumae expresses his concern that Japan-Soviet relations have worsened to reach "complete stagnancy" as a result of the growing confrontation between the United States and the USSR. Matsumae stresses the need to improve Japan-Soviet relations by recognizing the territorial issue between the two countries on the basis of the joint statement issued by the two governments in 1973. He also proposes that the governments of Japan and the Soviet Union hold consultations on disarmament, on ways to defuse tension in the Far East
DATE	04/18/82	04/20/82		04/20/82	04/20/82	04/20/82	84/21/82

ENTRY NR.	1493C	1493D	1493E	1391	1391B	1392	1392B	1392C
SOURCE				FBIS (USSR) 22 Apr 82		FBIS (USSR) 23 Apr 82		
CATEGORY				ស		CP 2		
EVENT	and on establishing nuclear-free zones in the area. In his address to the plenary session of the conference, Soviet delegate Timofey Guzhen-ko urges Japan to reach an agreement on good-neighborly relations with the USSR in the form of a friendly treaty. Guzhenko concedes that relations between Tokyo and Moscow have not made any desirable progress in the form of the contract when the contract that the contract when the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contract that the contract that the contract the contract that the contract that the contract that the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract that th	yielded to the pressure from the United States to apply sanctions against the Soviet Union. He says this course of action by Tokyo serves only the interests of the United States. The Soviet delegate also stresses that the widely-believed notion of a "Soviet Threat" against Japan is a "fabrication" created by those who want to make four in the warlibe against of Tapan is a "fabrication" created by those who want to make the make form the same form	Vorking group Working group d peace and di ioviet Union ar	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) interviews V. N. Sushkov, a USSR vice minister for foreign trade, who is in Tokyo for the third roundtable conference between Japanese and Soviet friendship associations. Sushkov says in the interview that he is not concerned about the more than \$1 billion Soviet deficit in trade with Japan. He says, "we will neither impose artificial restrictions imports of Japanese Goods nor		JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese presents the Soviet perception of developments at the third Japan-USSR roundtable conference underway in Tokyo. The broadcast says that at the second subcommittee meeting on 21 April concerning Japan-USSR relations, an unnamed Soviet speaker "pointed out that Japan's policy toward the	Soviet Union undergoes frequent changes depending on the situation at a given time, and is subject to outside influence the United States is trying to draw Japan more forcibly into its global military and political strategies in order to lessen the possibility of Japan pursuing its own independent foreign policy and to have Japan shoulder part of America's military outlays. As a result, Japanese goods would be a controlly and to have Japan shoulder part of America's military outlays.	be less competitive in totalyn markets. According to the Soviet broadcast, "Japanese participants in the meeting agreed to this assessment." The Soviet broadcast says further. "the overall atmosphere of the subcommittee meeting was permeated by a desire to proceed from political reality and the wishes of the Japanese and Soviet peoples to achieve the relaxation of tension in the Far East and step up reciprocal cooperation." The Soviet broadcast criticizes "some Japanese
DATE				04/22/82		04/22/82		

ENTRY NR.	1494	1494B	1494C	1494D	1722	1723	1723B	1393
SOURCE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Apr 82				FBIS (AP) 22 Apr 82	FBIS (AP) 23 Apr 82		FBIS (USSR) . 23 April 82
CATEGORY	<u>C</u> ι				Ċŧ	Д ң		CEP
EVENT speakers" who brought up "the nonexistent territorial issue."	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan-Soviet non-governmental round table conference adjourns in Tokyo. The conference ends with a call on both governments to start negotiations for a bilateral peace treaty. The two sides also agree that Japan should make efforts to eliminate its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union which are a stumbling block	to the growth of economic relations between the two countries. The Soviet side, however, continues its intransigent position on the Northern Islands issue and refuses to concede that a territorial dispute exists with Japan. A' Soviet delegate notes that "Instead of widening the gap on the (Northern Islands) issue, we should endeavor to seek a common ground for negotiations of a peace treaty." In a joint	communique, both sides express the hope that the two governments will sign a treaty under which the USSR will agree not to attack those countries that possess no nuclear weapons and Japan will continue to reject the acquisition of such weapons. The delegates agree to seek a total ban on all weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear armaments and chemical agents, in an effort to protect world peace. They	also acknowledge the need to establish mutual trust among Asian countries based on the principle of peaceful coexistence and to ensure the security of the non-nuclear countries in the region. (The joint communique also stresses that Japan and the USSR should step up the promotion of bilateral exchanges in the academic, cultural, mass communication and tourist fields.)	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese PM Suzuki states that his government will do its utmost for closer relations between Japan and China in political, eco- nomic and cultural fields as well as in sports.	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet delegates to the Japanese-Soviet round table conference accept the existence of a "territorial demand" by Japan for the first time in the history of the private level gathering. The conference, attended by some 500 Japanese and Soviet representatives, ends its discussion after adopting a joint communique calling for	inrther efforts by both sides for improvement of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan discusses portions of a joint communique issued at the conclusion on 22 April of the third Japan-USSR roundtable conference. The broadcast says that although "differing views were stated at the conference" the participants of the conference agreed that the Japanese and USSR Governments must negotiate differences based on "widely recognized principles of
DATE	84/22/82		·		04/22/82	04/22/82		04/23/82

ENTRY NR.	13938	1399	1399B	1399C	1398	1398B	1724	1233	1239
SOURCE		FBIS (USSR) 29 Apr 82			FBIS (USSR) 28 Apr 82		FBIS (AP) 12 May 82	BEIJING REVIEW 26 April 82	FBIS China 13 May 82
CATEGORY	i i i i	ρ			БР		Δι	EP	ы
EVENT	international relations between states having different political systems." The Soviet broadcast mentions that the conference participants agreed to work for the improvement of bilateral economic relations. According to the Soviet broadcast, the participants also agreed, "to strive for the conclusion of a long-term intergovernmental [economic] agreement."	JAPAN/USSR. Tokyo Shimbun publishes an interview with Vsevolod V. Ovchinnokov, deputy editor in chief for Pravda. Ovchinnokov is in Tokyo for the third Japan-USSR roundtable conference. Ovchinnokov attributes the deterioration of Japan-USSR relations over the last few vears to the acceptance by the Japanese Government of US policies de-	I to changed the West's relationship te to confrontation. He mentions the nent as an important milestone in bi "we [the USSR] hope to go back to the that the Soviet leadership is aware and the USSR to conclude a treaty o	cooperation at this time. He says that the two countries could nego- tiate "bilateral state principles" along the lines of similar agree- ments the USSR has signed with the United States, France, and Canada.	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan says that Japan is only hurting itself by imposing trade sanctions against the Soviet Union. The broadcast describes the Soviet Union as a mighty industrial nation that will not respond to another nation's "unreasonable conditions". The broadcast says that the Soviet Union "wants to have	reliable foreign trade partners" and mentions Siberia as an area available for joint development by Japan and the USSR, "but we [the USSR] need a sure partner who is really reliable."	JAPAN/USSR. A Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) editorial entitled "Ease Tension Between Japan and the USSR Through Mutual Dependence" argues that a deepening interdependence between Japan and the Soviet Union would be one way of improving relations.	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo visits Japan for two weeks from April 1-14. The purpose of his visit is to study the development of Japan's industry, and the machinery industry in particular. He meets with Japan's PM Suzuki and FM Sakurauchi, and says that facts have proved that promotion of trade is in the interests of both countries.	JAPAN/PRC. Drilling of the first production oil well for the joint Sino-Japanese development of the Chengbei oilfield in the southwestern Rohai Gulf begins April 28. Oil production is expected to start in two years, after 28 wells are drilled.
£	71147	64/23/82			04/24/82		64/24/82	04/26/82	04/30/82

ENTRY NR.	1498	1498B	1498C	1725	1611	1611B	1105	1731
SOURCE	New Times (Moscow) 19 May 82			FBIS (AP) 5 May 82	FBIS (USSR) 19 May 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 May 82	FBIS (AP) 12 May 82
CATEGORY	БР	t	·	Δι	MP		ក ល	ជា
EVENT	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR end their annual talks on the regulation of salmon fishing. The annual Japanese quota remains at 42,500 tons of salmon as it has for the past five years. Soviet press notes that bacific salmon are migratory species of fish and that in the northwest Pacific, spawning takes place upstream in Soviet rivers.	Because of this, the USSR has the "priority right" to salmon fishing in the region and is "responsible for the preservation of salmon throughout its migration route." The USSR also believes that salmon fishing on the high seas should be discontinued and concentrated in coastal waters for environmental and economic purposes. Recognizing, however, that this will do harm to Japanese fishermen, the Soviet	Union permits them to carry out some limited salmon fishing in some zones of the Northwest Pacific. In return, Japan will "compensate part of the Soviet expenses on the protection of the spawning places, meliorative work and artificial fish breeding." This compensation will take the form of Japanese supplies and equipment for salmon farms and combined fish fodder plants.	JAPAN/PRC. JCP sources state that the Communist Parties of Japan and China may patch up their relations this year after a 16-year estrangement over a major policy dispute. Indications are that the JCP will invite a Chinese delegation to its convention scheduled for July.	ns that a military relavda says, "the facts gency has also begun tishimbun (Tokyo) repoary officers, all high	ing, have formed a "society" to promote the strengthening of cooperation between the JDA and PLA. According to Pravda M. Sirakawa, former chief of staff of the JSDF and K. Tanabe, former JSDF air force chief of staff are now visiting the PRC as a part of this effort.	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan National Oil Corporation will undertake a geological survey this summer in Inner Mongolia for the exploration of oil and gas reserves. The survey, to be conducted over the next five years, will cover an area of 300,000 square kilometers in the Ordos Highlands, about 500 kilometers west of Beijing. The corporation will expend about \$2.1 to \$4.2 million annually on the project.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Sakurauchi states that Japan is ready to accept a proposal to raise interest rates on export credits extended to the Soviet Union. His disclosure is made at the second-day session of the ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
DATE	04/30/82	**		04/30/82	05/05/82		05/11/82	05/11/82

ENTRY NR.	1737	1688	1739	1610	1744	1252	1689	1745	1616
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 14 May 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 May 82	FBIS (AP) 19 May 82	FBIS (USSR) 17 May 82	FBIS (AP) 27 May 82	FBIS China 20 May 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 21 May 82	FBIS (USSR) 27 May 82
CATEGORY	EP .	ω	ы	БР	ណ	ы	<u>α</u> .	េ	Ω
EVENT	JAPAN/USSR. Japan renews its demand that the US lift its ban on the export to the Soviet Union of sophisticated equipment for underground exploration so that a Japan-Soviet joint venture for oil and natural gas development off the coast of Sakhalin can proceed as scheduled.	JAPAN/PRC. In a meeting with a group of visiting Japanese reporters in Beijing, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang proposes that the PRC and Japan develop China's natural resources, such as nonferrous metals, in a joint venture. He says such cooperation would help further develop and strengthen friendly bilateral relations, and open up new possibilities for economic cooperation between the two countries.	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union agrees to extend for another year an agreement on Japanese seaweed-gathering in waters around the Sovietheld Kaigara Island east of Hokkaido in northern Japan.	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan announces the signing of an agreement between the Hokkaido Fisheries Federation and the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry to allow Japanese fishermen to gather kelp in the Soviet territorial waters around Signalny Island. The agreement signed on 14 May in Moscow will allow 330 "small-scale" Japanese fishermen to gather kelp in specified areas.	JAPAN/PRC. Japan's MITI decides to dispatch a large number of Japan-ese technical experts to China beginning this fiscal year to assist in modernizing existing Chinese factories which are far behind in production facilities and production management.	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese Ministry of Geology & Minerals and the Japan National Oil Corporation sign an agreement for the joint survey of China's northern Ordos Basin for petroleum and natural gas.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Vice Minister, Ryozo Sunobe, makes request to the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visit Japan to improve bilateral relations. The Soviet Ambassador does not reply to the request but indicates there are many areas in which the Soviet Union and Japan could develop bilateral cooperation, especially in economic and academic spheres.	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan National Oil Corporation and the Chinese Ministry of Geology and Minerals signs an agreement on joint survey and exploration of petroleum and natural gas resources in the northern part of the Ordos Basin in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.	JAPAN/USSR. Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) publishes an interview with Solovyev [full name not reported], chief of the Second Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the interview Solovyev tells Mainichi Shimbun's correspondent that the USSR attaches importance to Japan's three nonnuclear principles and wants to negotiate a bilateral agreement on the nonuse of nuclear arms against
DATE	05/13/82	05/14/82	05/14/82	05/15/82	Ø5/18/82	05/19/82	05/19/82	05/19/82	05/20/82

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Japan. Solovyev says that the signing of such an agreement "will prove to be an important example in preventing a nuclear war."			1616B
05/20/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan's Kumamoto Prefecture and the PRC's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region establish friendship ties at a ceremony in Nanning. The ceremony is attended by Governor Issei Sawada of Kumamoto Prefecture and Qin Yingji, Chairman of the People's Government of the region in southern China.	U	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 May 82	1698
05/20/82	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Pavlov tells LDP Secretary General Nikaido that the USSR will promote a movement for peace and prohibition of fuclear arms to which Nikaido responds that the Soviet Union should show its antinuclear stance not by words but by actions.	Ωı	FBIS (AP) 21 May 82	1746
05/21/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, Son Sann, says in Tokyo that he hopes Japan can win PRC support for his group, which is fighting the Vietnamese-backed government in Kampuchea. Sann is in Japan on a six day visit at the invitation of the Liberal Democratic Party.	ρι	Japan Times 22 May 82	1691
Ø5/21/82	JAPAN/KAMP/PRC. KPNLF leader Son Sann, while visiting Japan, states that he hopes Japan will help gain Chinese support for the KPNLF fighting the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh. Son Sann expresses hope that Japanese leaders will make statements helpful to his resistance movement when they meet with Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang in Tokyo shortly.	Δι	FBIS (AP) 24 May 82	1747
05/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Kunio Tanabe, secretary general of the Japanese Prime Minister's Office, observes the four Soviet-held northern islands from a patrol boat. The two hour trip, held despite stormy weather, is intended to demonstrate the lasting desire of the Japanese Government and people for return of the islands from the Soviet Union.	Ωι	FBIS (AP) 24 May 82	1748
05/22/82	JAPAN/PRC. Major industrial nations of the West via Cocom agree to permit Japan's Hitachi Ltd to export a large computer to China.	ស	FBIS (AP) 24 May 82	1749
05/23/82		Δι	Times of India (Bombay) 24 May 82	1111
	question requires reciprocity and is a matter to be solved between missile-possessing nations."			11118
Ø5/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japan asks the US to lift an embargo on the export of US-made oil drilling equipment to be used in a Japan-Soviet joint project to develop oil deposits off Sakhalin.	EP.	FBIS (AP) 24 May 82	1750

ENTRY NR.	1752	1633	1633B	16330	1259	1259B	1651	1692	1629
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 27 May 82	FBIS (USSR) 16 Jun 82			FBIS China 28 May 82		FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 29 May 82	FBIS (USSR) 10 Jun 82
CATEGORY	ш	E			្ន		ц	Ω _i	Д
EVENT	JAPAN/USSR. Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Japanese firms are worried by increasing Soviet plant orders in Europe. A leading plant equipment exporter is quoted as saying that "because of the Japanese Government's rigid control over credits to the Soviet Union, she has begun giving priority to Europe in placing orders."	JAPAN/USSR. Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (Moscow) publishes an article that criticizes the military policies of the Government of Japan. The article says that Japan's "military and ruling circles are behaving as though they had completely forgotten the world war's bitter lessons for the Japanese people." The article suggests that ac-	tions by the Japanese Government, "in the wake of Washington's militarist policy" are "resulting in the fueling of tension in the Far East and Asia" and lists the following as contributing factors: Japan's participation in Rimpac-82, the goal to increase the area of operations for the Japanese Navy, increases in defense spending, a growing military-lindustrial complex in Japan which according to the	Soviet journal now includes 2,200 companies responsible for producing 80 percent of Japan's military hardware, and finally, the support Japan provides to the United States as the host for 119 American military bases, some of which are used to store tactical nuclear weapons.	nes nd val tic	term trade agreement signed in 1978." Presently the two countries are actively exploring new methods of cooperation and Sino-Japanese economic cooperation should have a prosperous future.	JAPAN/PRC. Japan Communist Party Chairman Kenji Miyamoto announces he will not attend a banguet to be held in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, due to arrive in Japan on 31 May for a six-day official visit.	JAPAN/PRC. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki says he will not raise guestion of Sino-American relations during forthcoming talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziiyang which are scheduled to take place in Tokyo between 31 May and 1 June.	JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) says that Japan is preventing the development of relations between Japan and the USSR and says further that there has been a freeze in relations since the beginning of the eighties. Izvestiya suggests that Japan is "foolish to set any conditions or demands" for the improvement of bilateral relations and mentions specifically Japan's "unlawful territorial claims."
DATE	Ø5/25/82	05/26/82			05/28/82		05/28/82	05/28/82	05/29/82

ENTRY NR.	1652	0766	Ø766B	1112	1112B	1260	1653	1261	1261B	1619
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 82	Le Monde (Paris) 1 Jun 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 May 82		FBIS (China) 1 June 82	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 82	FBIS (China) 1 June 82		FBIS (USSR) 2 June 82
CATEGORY	Ф	Ф		CP		<u>α</u>	Qι	ФЭ		ρι
EVENT	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government decides to ask the United States to lift economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with a Japan-Soviet oil and natural gas development project off Sakhalin. The request will be made at a meeting between President Reagan and PM Suzuki scheduled for Paris on 6 June.	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang arrives in Tokyo for a six-day visit. It is the second visit to Tokyo by a Chinese chief of government since the two countries re-established diplomatic relations in 1972. PM Zhao is accompanied by FM Huang Hua and Minister for the State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu. Economic commercial issues	are expected to lighte prominently in the discussions between the visiting Chinese leaders and Japanese officials. Japan now accounts for a full 25 percent of China's total foreign trade. In 1981, bilateral trade between the two countries amounted to \$10 billion.	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in Japan for an official visit of six days, three of which he will spend in Tokyo. The Chinese leader's trip is one of the events scheduled to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972. There remain no outstanding contentious issues	between Japan and China to mar Zhao's Visit. The most recent such issue, the suspension of Japanese-financed plant projects in China was settled at a ministerial meeting attended by both sides in Tokyo last December.	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in Tokyo for an official visit marking the tenth anniversary of normalization of relations. He meets with Japanese Prime minister Suzuki and discusses the world situation.	JAPAN/USSR. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in Tokyo for a six-day official visit as a guest of the Japanese Government.	ets Japar ilks. Ecor nier Zhao of economi be summar	peace and iriendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long term stability.	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan comments on the arrival in Japan on 31 May of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and also comments on Zhao's subsequent meeting on the same day with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The broadcast says that during the Zhao-Suzuki meeting the PRC Premier made several references ("hurled a barrage of invectives") to the Soviet Union and encouraged Japan to par-
DATE	05/29/82	05/31/82		Ø5/31/82		05/31/82	05/31/82	06/01/82		06/01/82

ENTRY NR. 1619B	1655	1693	1622	1622B	1659	1659B	1694
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 2 Jun 82	FBIS (USSR) 3 Jun 82		FBIS (AP) 8 Jun 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 Jun 82
CATEGORY	ρι	ជ	Д		Œ		ជ
ticipate in the politics of confrontation with the Soviet Union. The broadcast also says, "Japan's acquiescence with and support for the position of the Chinese leadership means that Tokyo is also looking at these issues from the same angle as China."	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese PM Zuzuki and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang hold their second round of talks at the prime minister's residence follow- ing discussions on international affairs on 31 May.	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang calls for Japan's further economic cooperation in China's modernization, especially in business management, transportation development, energy exploration, and science and technology. Zhao makes request in the second round of talks with Prime Minister Suzuki held at the latters official residence in Tokyo.	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan comments on talks being held in Tokyo between PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The Soviet broadcast accuses Zhao of "slandering the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union." The broadcast says that Japan and the PRC have indicated "exceptional unities."	animity of opinion" concerning the situation in Southeast Asia. It criticizes both Japan and the PRC for "increasing the instability and tension in the region" by providing support to "reactionary Khmer groups". The broadcast reports that Suzuki has promised to expand economic cooperation with China.	AN/PRC. Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industrate in Tokyo with China's Minister of its State Economic Common Jingfu. They discuss economic cooperation and Abe demand na give preferential treatment to Japan in oil development gontinental shelves such as Huang Hai, for which China is planticial.	to invite international bids. He also asks that China guickly determine how much coal it will supply to Japan during the period from 1983 to 1985. Zhang promises to convey Abe's demand for preferential treatment in oil development projects to the Chinese authorities and in referring to the request for coal figures, he replies that, considering the current situation in China, Japan's request for increasing the annual coal supply to 10 million tons by 1985 is excessive.	JAPAN/PRC. In an address delivered in Tokyo, visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang outlines three basic principles which he claims can form the basis for expansion of Japan-PRC economic relations. According to his proposals, Sino-Japanese relations should be expanded (1) on the basis of the 1972 China-Japan joint statement and the 1978 China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty; (2) on the principles of equality and
DATE	06/01/82	06/01/82	06/02/82		06/02/82		06/02/82

ENTRY NR. 1694B	2203 2203B	0770 0770B	1262 1262B	1662	6772
SOURCE	Guardian (London) 3 Jun 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 18 Jun 82	FBIS (China) 10 June 82	FBIS (AP) 10 Jun 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 11 Jun 82
CATEGORY	ВМР	យ	<u>ല</u>	<u>ρ</u> ,	g P
EVENT reciprocity and on mutually beneficial terms stemming from each country's needs and potential; and (3) on a long-lasting and stable basis, free from the turmoils of the international environment.	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in the course of his Japanese trip says that Japan and China will expand their cooperation but that there will be no military exchanges or commitments between Tokyo and Beijing. The Chinese leader stressed the importance of the bilateral relationship between the two countries which he said would contribute greatly to China's economic progress, particularly through joint ventures to develop Chinese resources.	JAPAM/PRC. As the trip of PM Zhao Ziyang and his party to Japan goes into its fourth day, the visiting Chinese officials request that Japanese loans to continue the connstruction of the Baoshan iron and steel facility, Daging Petrochemical Plant and coal export development projects be increased to yen 90 billion (\$366 million) for the current year. The Japanese side has balked at the total amount of the loan, which represents a 50-percent increase over last year's yen 60 billion (\$244 million). Because of the Japanese hesitation, further discussion of the issue has been deferred until the visit of PM Zenko Suzuki to China in September.	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese Mews Agency in Beijing publishes an interview with the Acting Director of the Chinese Railways Capital Construction Bureau on Japanese aid to construction of the Beijing-Oinghuangdao railroad. He says that: "The Japanese Economic Cooperation Foundation has provided us with low interest loans After the completion of the railroad a large quantity of coal produced in Shanxi will have a new export route. Coal can be loaded in the port of Oinhuangdao and shipped to Japan The loans have amounted to a total of 13.7 billion Yen. They have been used mainly to purchase steel products, wood, cement and machinery and electrical equipment There is another route for shipping coal, that is the Gunzhou-Shijiu Railroad in Shandong. This project will also be carried out on the same basis."	JAPAN/PRC. The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) states that Chinese Premier Zhao's visit to Japan has contributed to deepening mutual understanding between the two countries and opened up prospects for building better cooperative relations. The two governments agreed to develop relations according to the three principles of peace and friendship, equality and reciprocity, and long term stability.	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang ends his trip to Japan amid declarations from both sides that the visit strengthened bilateral relations and should provide a firm footing for continued economic and political cooperation. During his tour of Japan, Zhao presented his hosts with three principles which should govern relations between the two countries in the 1980s: peace and friendship, equality and mutual
DATE	06/02/82	Ø6/Ø3/82	86/83/82	96/84/82	06/05/82

ENTRY NR.	Ø772C	0772D	Ø772E	1626	1626B	1626C	1695
M I				ISSR) 82			Times (Tokyo) 82
SOURCE				FBIS (USSR) 8 June 82			Japan Ti 6 Jun 82
CATEGORY				С4	a)		Ω,
EVENT benefit, and long-term stability. In the economic discussions that took place between the two sides during the Zhao visit, three subjects	hant. First, mutual development, lergy and natural resources would billion commitment by Japan to sund in return for a share of Chine other products, still stands as The Chinese side also requested Typort to Japanese companies explained, Premier Zhao stressed that the companies and the conditions of	policy on foreign participation in China's Four Modernizations—agriculture, industry, science and technology, and defense—would not be changed. Third, Japanese PM declared that Tokyo would cooperate further with China to help realize its Four Modernizations program. The Suzuki announcement came on the heels of a Japanese concern that Beijing is unable to absorb increased foreign aid, both financial and	infrastructural development. PM Zhao sought to allay Japannese fears in this respect, insisting that headway would be made in the reform of Chinese economic management.	the PRC-Japan joint communique issued on 2 June at the conclusion of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to Tokyo. The Soviet broadcast says that half of the joint communique concerned bilateral economic relations between the PRC and Japan but mentions that the communique		communique "makes no mention at all" about policies or perceptions of international problems. It implies that this is unusual because international issues represented "about half" of the agenda items discussed in the course of the talks between Japanese and Chinese leaders. The Soviet broadcast says, "It must be pointed out that the latest Japan-China summit meeting failed to clarify any problem which Japan and China can jointly resolve to ease tension and strengthen peace and stability in Asian and the world."	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang winds up six-day visit to Japan has Japan. He says in Kyoto before his departure: "My visit to Japan has ended in great success, I will return home with the Japanese people's extensive goodwill shown to the Chinese people. I am strongly convinced that the Japanese-Chinese friendship is deeply rooted in the peoples' minds through dialogs with Japanese friends from various cir-
DATE	en e			06/05/82			86/85/82

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	cles including the fruitful talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki."			1695B
06/06/82	tary hails Premier Zhao's that: "Economic cooperatio by the times, facilitated of the favored by the peoplyreed that it is specially	យ	China Daily (Beijing) 6 June 82	1264
	significant from a long range point of view for them to cooperate in developing China's rich energy and other resources."			1264B
06/06/82	JAPAN/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) editorial on Premier Zhao Ziyang's six day visit to Japan praises Sino-Japanese friendship. In his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki the two leaders "affirmed that China and Japan, proceeding from their own respective positions, should continue to work with other peace-loving nations and safeguard	Ф	FBIS China 7 June 82	1265
	peace and stability in Asia and the world. The two sides share the the same view that to consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan under the current turbulent and changeable international situation is of special significance."			1265B
06/06/82	NMIN RIBAO (Bei oint Principle ng Premier Zhac e to develop ec gent as regards	e G	FBIS China 8 June 82	1266
	D 4 (1) 0 H			1266B
06/07/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government decides to meet Moscow's request for holding Russo-Japanese talks on the so-called "confidence building measures" in the Far East to break stalemated relations between the two countries. As a result, Soviet FM Gromyko will be encouraged to visit Japan.	ρ.	FBIS (AP) 8 Jun 82	1658
06/07/82	JAPAN/PRC. A Japanese Government source discloses that the Chinese Government has asked Japan to extend 1982 yen loans amounting to yen 90 billion (\$360 million) of which yen 30 billion (\$120 million) will be commodity loans. China plans to use the loans for the Shanghai Baoshan ironworks project, the Daqing petrochemical plant program, and coal export schemes.	្ឋ	FBIS (AP) 10 Jun 82	1663

ENTRY NR.	1270	1627 1627B	1664	1696	0 0 0 1	1696B	1628	1628B	1697
SOURCE	FBIS China 10 June 82	FBIS (USSR) 9 June 82	FBIS (AP) 10 Jun 82	Janan Times (Tokvo)	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Jun 82		FBIS (USSR) 10 Jun 82		Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Jun 82
CATEGORY	ស	Ω	Ф	ъ О	ਮ ਜ		Д		ρι
EVENT	JAPAN/PRC. According to a spokesman for the Bohai petroleum base in Tanggu, Tianjin five test wells and one production well have been sunk in the Gulf of Bohai since a contract for joint Sino-Japanese exploration was signed two years ago. Drilling of the second production well began last weekend.	andarin to China repo Japanese Prime Minist Ing the Japanese posi tary equipment to Tai trifling divergence a ficance when the glok	Suzuki also added that this issue should be treated with the greatest patience and tolerance." JAPAN/USSR. In a meeting in New York with Japanese Foreign Minister Sakuranchi, Soviet FM Gromyko hrushes aside Japan's Gall for hilateral	talks on the northern territorial issue but leaves open the possibility of his visiting Tokyo.	JAPAN/USSK. Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko begin talks at the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Topics covered include disarmament, the joint development project off Sakhalin, and the question of Gromyko visiting Japan. Gromyko rejects suggestion of bilateral talks on the northern territories is the contract of the con		iromyko, USSR Mi Nations with J Ppic discussed k Lear arms, and that the meeti	an indication of the importance both bapan and the bash place on strengthening bilateral relations in the political, economic and other fields."	JAPAN/USSR/PRC. In anticipation of its convention in August, the Japan Communist Party adopts a draft resolution criticizing the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan and Poland and its policy of maintaining military competition with the West. The resolution also calls on the Chinese Communist Party to criticize itself for intervention in revolutionary movements of other countries and for Beijing's policy of
DATE	06/09/82	06/09/82	86/89/82	26/00/00	78/60/90		06/10/82		06/10/82

ENTRY NR. 1697B	1636B	1638 1638B	1666	1673	1647	1670
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 14 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 23 Jun 82	FBIS (USSR) 24 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 21 Jun 82
CATEGORY	Δ. Si	យ	ග	ស	E	ធ
EVENT alliance with US capitalism.	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan says that a fishing agreement has been reached between the Soviet fishing fleet of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and a group of Japanese fishery companies for a joint fishing operation in the Soviet Union's 2000 nautical mile economic zone in the Far East. According to the provisions of the agreement, 24 Japanese and 18 Soviet boats will participate in the joint operation which will be conducted between 15 July and 15 December 1982. One provision of the agreement stipulates that two Soviet specialists will be present aboard each Japanese vessel. The contracts signed in connection with this agreement are worth \$8 million.	JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea cites a report by The Economist (Tokyo) which reports the level of trade between South Korea and the PRC at \$600 million a year. According to the Soviet broadcast China is supplying the ROK with oil, coal and other fuels in exchange for radios, and other electronic products, modern gauges, and "industrial goods necessary for Beijing to modernize its munitions industry". The Soviet broadcast says that ROK-PRC trade indicates the unscrupulous nature of Chinese leaders.	JAPAN/USSR. Three Japanese patrol boats leave Kushiro with Soviet observers abroad for the first joint Soviet-Japanese supervision of salmon fishing in six years. Japanese patrol boats began carrying Soviet observers in 1962 but the practice was suspended in 1976 only to be revived at the request of the Soviets following a rash of illegal operations by Japanese salmon fishers.	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang meets with President of the Export-Import Bank of Japan Takeuchi in Beijing and asks for loans to be used for developing undersea oilfields in Bohai.	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an account of Japan's defense spending. The Soviet newspaper says that in 1982 Japan's defense spending will have increased by 7.7 percent over last year to total about yen 2.6 trillion. Pravda reports that the JDA is seeking an 11-percent increase in defense appropriations for next year.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese officials disclose that Japan-Soviet joint development of oil and natural gas resources off Sakhalin is most likely to be delayed due to the US Government's continued economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Foreign Ministry officials express great disappointment at the US decision to strengthen its ban on sales of oil and natural gas development equipment to the Soviet Union. Foreign
DATE	06/12/82	06/12/82	06/12/82	06/12/82	06/15/82	06/19/82

ENTRY NR.		1644	1644B	1672	1676	1677	1698	1698B	1678	1679
SOURCE		FBIS (USSR) 22 Jun 82		FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 24 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 25 Jun 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Jun 82		FBIS (AP) 25 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 28 Jun 82
CATEGORY		ជ		ρι	ស	д ¤	Ω,	•	ЕР	ЕР
EVENT but vowed to put renewed pressure on the United States to continue the	Joint Sakhalin oil and gas development projects.	SSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan says that Japa int exploration for oil and natural gas on the continental Sakhalin represents a "promising nearby source of energy" 1985. The Soviet broadcast cites Keizai Hyoran (Tokyo) st which indicate that Japan will need 29 billion cubic meters gas in 1985. The Soviet broadcast indicates that in 1985.	"Soviet supplied gas will cover more than 17 percent of this demand."	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki expresses regrets over the US decision to ban the shipment of American-built electrical logging equipment for use in a Russo-Japanese offshore oil and gas development project. Suzuki states that the project had been discussed at the Versailles economic summit and that he "thought the US State Department understood (Japan's position on) the Sakhalin project."	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan-Soviet Economic Committee meets and agrees that both the Japanese Government and the private sector should combine efforts to push continuing projects with the Soviet Union affected by the US' latest imposition of sanctions against the Soviet Union.	JAPAN/USSR. The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) criticizes the United States for imposing new sanctions against the Soviet Union in response to the situation in Poland. The sanctions are described as having come as a shock to both Japan and western Europe, and are likely to delay the Japan-Soviet joint development project of oil and natural gas in Sakhalin.	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia sharply criticizes Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki over an interview given by Suzuki in West German magazine Der Spiegel. In interview Suzuki says the improvement of relations between Moscow and Tokyo would depend upon resolution of Japan's demands for the return of the Kurile islands. Izvestia says Suzuki's remarks to Der Spiegel Gemonstrate that Japan is	ruled by people "who have the unseemly goal of turning Soviet-Japanese relations into a blind alley."	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government decides to renew its request to the United States for exemption of the Japan-Soviet Sakhalin oil and gas project from the tightened US economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki states that Japan will continue to call on the United States to remove the Sakhalin oil and gas project from the list of tightened US sanctions against the Soviet Union.
DATE		06/21/82		06/22/82	06/22/82	06/23/82	06/24/82		06/25/82	06/25/82

KAMPUCHEA

13

ENTRY NR.	1121	11218	1302	13Ø2B	6957	0957B	1133	.1135	1135B
•					<u>-</u>				
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 15 Jan 82		FBIS (USSR) 18 Jan 82		Times (London) 21 Jan 82		FBIS (AP) 2 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 4 Feb 82	
CATEGORY	MP		Ωι		ρι		ц	 	
EVENT	that he is idduarters raction a ng of the the deadl	tite talks for a united front against Vietnam. He tells a press conference in Beijing that he will propose to DK leader Khieu Samphan that they jointly send a telegram to Son Sann, inviting him to come to Beijing to discuss the situation.	at the Mat onstructio Soviet Com s third an praised K	chea's efforts, in cooperation with Vietham and Laos, to build peace and stability in Southeast Asia.	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Morodom Sihanouk declares at an interview in Beijing that he will serve as head of state again in Kampuchea, if China can help him and his supporters and other Khmer resistance groups drive out the Vietnamese occupation forces. Sihanouk says that	China is "his best friend" and that he will do "whatever China wants." He acknowledges that the Khmer Rouge do not want him to lead a coalition country of themselves, his own supporters, and the KPNLF, the movement led by Son Sann. He admits that any future role he will play will have to be determined by outside forces, but adds "That is all right by me." Sihanouk discloses that at present he has only a few hundred supporters but that he could have many thousands more if	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Soviet Komsomol delegation arrives in Phnom Penh for an official visit at the invitation of the Kampuchean Revolution- ary Youth Organization.	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. PRK agriculture minister Kong Samol meets with a delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Agricultural development projects are discussed, such as the construction of the Institute of Agronomy in Phnom Penh, several irri-	gation works in various areas, and the expansion of fisheries, rubber and cotton plantations. The two sides agree on a bilateral plan for cooperation in the agricultural sector.
DATE	01/08/82		01/14/82		01/18/82		01/25/82	01/29/82	

ENTRY NR.	1136	1138	0977	1149	1342	1159	1453	1453B
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 2 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 2 Feb 82	Le Monde (Paris) 9 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 12 Feb 82	FBIS (USSR) 12 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 19 Feb 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Feb 82	
CATEGORY	வ	w	E	ф	ធ	Ф	q	
EVENT	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. An official report on the cooperation between Kampu- chea and the USSR is signed in Phnom Penh during the visit of the delegation of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A scientific delegation from the USSR arrives in Phnom Penh for an official visit. A protocol is signed addressing Kampuchea-USSR bilateral scientific cooperation.	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Marshal Mikolai Ogarkov, Vice Defense Minister and Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, arrives in Phnom Penh for a brief official visit. The Soviet military leader, in a short announcement, declares that the purpose of the stopover is to reaffirm and strengthen the close ties that exist between the Soviet and Kampuchean Armed Forces.	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. The Thai Foreign Ministry announces that China has agreed to host a proposed summit of three Cambodian resistance groups trying to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition.	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Cambodian to Kampuchea says that the volume of goods sent by the Soviet Union to Kampuchea has doubled since the same period last year. A recent shipment included "goods indispensable for the repair and reconstruction of various buildings in the industrial, electrical energy and agricultural sectors as well as other sectors of Kampuchea's national economy."	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. KPNLF leader Son Sann states that he is opposed to the Cambodian resistance summit proposed by Prince Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan. Sann states that he will be going to Beijing on the date agreed upon but that he would not participate in the proposed summit.		ting up a coalition of Khmer factions to resist the Vietnamese and the Hanoi-supported regime of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh. Khieu Samphan previously told Deng that the Khmer Rouge would adhere to its position of forming "a union of joint resistance against Vietnamese aggression" In the meantime, Son Sann, leader of the KPMIF, the third Khmer faction resisting the Vietnamese, declined to appear in Beijing to meet with Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk.
DATE	61/36/82	01/31/82	02/66/82	02/12/82	Ø2/12/82	62/18/82	62/21/82	*

ENTRY NR.	1463 1463B	1452	1517	1448 1448B		1438	1438B	1186
SOURCE	CDN (Colombo) 23 Feb 82	Le Monde (Paris) 24 Feb 82	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Mar 82	CDM (Colombo) 1 Mar 82		Kompas (Jakarta) 12 Mar 82		FBIS (AP) 15 Mar 82
CATEGORY	МР	×	្ន	d M		ME		Ω
EVENT	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Premier Zhao Ziyang, speaking at a banguet for visiting Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, says that China wholeheartedly supports efforts by Kampuchean resistance groups to form a coalition in their struggle against the Vietnamese occupation forces. In an earlier statement following talks between Khieu Samphan and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Zhao also affirmed that the Chinese Government and people would support the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese "until final victory is won."	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Norodom Sihanouk admits in a Beijing press statement that China has furnished small arms consisting of AK-47 assault rifles and rocket launchers to his partisans fighting Viet- namese troops in Kampuchea.	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The Soviet foreign trade service in Kampuchea hands over to the Phnom Penh regime 37 transport trucks and other construction equipment.	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. A NCMA (Xinhua) commentary calls for continued support of the Khmer Rouge in the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea. The article notes that "those countries that have the tranquility and peace of the region at heart" should "continue to support the patriotic Kampuchean army and people." Observers in Beijing believe China is trying to revive flagging ASEAN support for the Khmer Rouge who have rejected a loose coalition of	Khmer resistance movements because it would erode their international status.	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Indonesia's leading daily announces that the USSR is building a naval base at Ream in proximity to Kompong Son (Sihanoukville) in Kampuchea. The new installation will augment Soviet base facilities already in place at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam and at Kompong Som. The paper notes that the Soviets will continue their	naval buildup in the area in an errort to establish control over the straits of Malacca. In a related development, the article reports that Soviet nonmilitary aid to the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea has amounted to \$219 million since 1979-80 and that Soviet technicians in the country total about 500 personnel.	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. KPMLF sources tell the Nation Review (Bangkok) that China, angered by Son Sann's "dilly-dallying" tactics to foil the proposed Khmer resistance tripartite summit in Beijing last month with Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan, has halted its military aid to the KPMLF.
DATE	Ø2/22/82	02/23/82	02/25/82	02/28/82		#3/1B/82		03/12/82

ENTRY NR.	1442 1442B	1466 1466B	1496	1429	1429B	1429C	0752	1601
SOURCE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Mar 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Mar 82	Bangkok Post 18 Mar 82	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Mar 82			SWB (Reading, UK) 7 Apr 82	FBIS (USSR) 30 Apr 82
CATEGORY	E	MP	MP	Ø.			ပ	υ
EVENT	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Thai media reports that China has cut off military aid to the anti-Vietnamese KPNLF movement of Khmer resistance leader Son Sann. Beijing was allegedly piqued by the Kampchean leader's failure to attend a conference in China last month with the two other Khmer resistance leaders, Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan. ASEAN officials express the hope that the cutoff will be temporary, but note ruefully that "Son Sann seems to be constantly changing his mind. That seems to be his main tactic."	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The USSR is constructing what is likely to become a full-fledged Soviet naval facility at Ream near Kompong Som, Kampuchea. Vietnamese have been excluded from the installation and some 300 Soviet engineers have been working since last year to expand the base and improve its dry-dock facilities. Vietnam, in the meantime, has still not given the USSR the complete, unrestricted access it desires to bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang.	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The Kampuchean News Agency dismisses as "groundless" reports emanating from Thai sources that the USSR is building a naval base on the Kampuchean coast at Ream, but issues no further clarification.	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. China is keeping a close watch on developments in Indochina as Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea continue their military offensive against the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Phnom Melai across from the Thai border in the area of Aranyaprathet. In the recent past Beijing was irritated at Khmer resistance leader Son Sann's refusal	t with Prince Sihanouk and Khieu S ry aid to Son Sann's group, the KP Prince Sihanouk himself has remai the Khmer resistance leader who t lks with Son Sann and Khieu Sampha discussions made significant conc	Khmer Rouge. In response to Sihanouk's willingness to compromise, China has announced that it will furnish arms to his anti-Vietnamese resistance faction, the Moulinaka.	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. PRK Minister of Health Yit Kimseng inaugurates the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Hospital in Phnom Penh. The institution originally was built in 1958 with Soviet assistance but was damaged badly during the Pol Pot era. Recently, part of the complex with a capacity for 60 patients was restored by Soviet experts and reopened.	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The USSR and PRK signed a long-term agreement and protocol on cooperation in radio broadcasting between USSR state television and radio and the Voice of the People of Kampuchea radio. This is the first such agreement concluded between the two countries.
DATE	03/13/82	03/16/82	03/11/82	03/20/82			03/27/82	04/30/82

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/02/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Soviet FM Andrey Gromyko meets with his counterpart FM Hun Sen of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Khmer statesman is in Moscow on an official visit.	Qı	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 May 82	1103
05/08/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a delegation from Kampuchea headed by Chey Sapkhon, deputy chief of the Kampuchean Communist Party Central Committee's Organizational Section, was in the Soviet Union from 30 April through 7 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. While in the USSR the Kampuchean delegation visited Smolenskaya Oblast, where it was familiarized with the work experience of local CPSU organizations. Pravda says the delegation also visited an industrial enterprise, a kolkhoz, and met working people.	Ωι	FBIS (USSR) 13 May 82	1394 1394B
05/10/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Hun Sen, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers is in Moscow on an official visit. Bun Sen is received by Andrey Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs. The two leaders discuss the situation in Southeast Asia. On 10 May Bun Sen also attends the signing of the program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and PRK for 1982-83 at the USSR Ministry of Culture.	c o	FBIS (USSR) 10 May 82	1686
05/11/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen leaves Moscow and travels to Krasnodar in the Soviet Union.	<u>α</u>	FBIS (USSR) 12 May 82	1608
05/26/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of members of the Kampuchean National Assembly led by Chea Sim, chairman of the Assembly, arrives in Moscow for an official visit. A meeting is held with a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.	Ф	FBIS (USSR) 27 May 82	1617
06/02/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Soviet domestic radio broadcast reports that the Kampuchean National Assembly delegation led by Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean National Assembly, has completed its visit to the USSR.			1623
06/03/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, has concluded his visiit to the USSR and is returning to Kampuchea.	Ω _i	FBIS (USSR) 4 Jun 82	1624
86/07/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. USSR Minister of Culture Demichev meets in Moscow with Kampuchean Minister of Information, Press and Culture Chheng Phon.	д	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	1641
Ø6/Ø9/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an interview with Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean National Assembly. The interview was conducted in Moscow during a visit by a Kampuchean National Assembly delegation. In the interview Chea Sim says that the main reason for the delegation's visit was to study the work of national, republic and local organs of state power in the USSR with the intention of utiliz-	Ωı	FBIS (USSR) 17 Jun 82	1634

DATE

EVENT ing Soviet methods in Kampuchea.

SOURCE CATEGORY

ENTRY NR.

LAOS

121

ENTRY NR.	0298	1304	1304B	1313	1313B	1340	1409	1409B
							(Telecom)	
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 12 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 19 Jan 82		FBIS (USSR) 25 Jan 82		FBIS (USSR) 12 Feb 82	JPRS 80243 (944 Mar 82	
CATEGORY	MP	CEPS		MP		CPS	នន	
EVENT	BUR/IND/LAOS/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article by A. Kharlamov entitled "Beijing's Separatist Gamble" which uses articles from various western publications including. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Afrique-Asia (Paris), and Asiaweek (Hong Kong) as propaganda supporting its claims that the PRC is supporting separatist movements in Laos, Burma, and India.		are providing various types or	LAOS/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an interview with President Souphanouvong of Laos. According to Izvestiya President Souphanouvong said that he is pleased with the results of the first year of the present 5-year plan (1981-1985) and that he has "no doubt" that the entire 5-year plan will be completed because "the guarantee of this is the googlination of nation of pation of	USSR and the LPDR." Izvestiya also reports that President Souphanouvong criticized the "Chinese hegemonists" for "dreaming of forging a path through Laos" and indicates that President Souphanouvong plans to strengthen "combat solidarity" with Vietnam and Kampuchea "in the face of the [Chinese] expansionist threat."	LAOS/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Lao to Laos discusses the satellite relay station under construction in Laos with assistance from the Soviet Union. The broadcast says "the Soviet assistance in building the relay station can be regarded as a contribution to the socialist transformation and construction in Laos. It will also contribute to the Lao people's telecommunications [net]work."		6,5,5,6,7,6
DATE	Ø1/06/82	01/06/82	-	n1/n9/82		n2/29/82	62/09/82	

	EVENT	CATEGORY	X.	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
munications through 12 channels and providing forms of communications—telegraph, teletype a tions—and two channels for color television. ing telecommunications with any country in the operates a compatible satellite relay station.	and providing 144 channels for other ph, teletype and other telecommunicant television. It is capable of link-country in the world which also relay station.		I		1409C
0S/USSR. Soviet Deputy Defensesit to the Lao People's Democra	LAOS/USSR. Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Nikolay V. Ogarkov ends his visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.	գ		FBIS (AP) 12 Feb 82	1147
LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that of the General Staff of the USSR Armed iane for a 1-day visit. He was greeted bounphan, chief of the General Staff of Laos.	is that Marshall Nikolay Ogarkov, chief A Armed Forces arrives today in Vient- greeted at the airport by Sisavat Keo- staff of the People's Liberation Army	Σ		FBIS (USSR) 11 Feb 82	1335
LAOS/USSR. Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Vicol the General Staff of the Soviet Armed ficial visit to Laos, assures his audient "Laotian revolution is unshakable" and esdarity and cooperation" among the people and Laos will continue to develop and flo	Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Vice Defense Minister and Chief ral Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, on concluding an of-t to Laos, assures his audience that Soviet support for the evolution is unshakable" and expresses his hope that "solicooperation" among the people and armed forces of Vietnam 11 continue to develop and flourish.	M	<u> </u>	Le Monde (Paris) 13 Feb 82	8978
KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. The fifth ference opens in Vietiane.	The fifth Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Con-	Δ		FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 82	1154
LAOS/PRC. Laotian Acting FM Khamphay Boupha accuses China of incit confrontation between the countries of Indochina and ASEAM. Speaki at the opening session of the fifth conference of Indochinese foreiministers in Vientiane, he also denounces Beijing for joining hands with "imperialists and other reactionaries" to sabotage the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea	ay Boupha accuses China of inciting of Indochina and ASEAN. Speaking conference of Indochinese foreign ounces Beijing for joining hands onaries" to sabotage the three uchea	ρ,		Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Feb 82	1417
LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that the satel built in Laos as, "a gift from the Soviet Union was put into operation for the first time today, the satellite relay station will be used for tel communications and to relay television programs other socialist countries to Laos.	LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that the satellite relay station built in Laos as, "a gift from the Soviet Union to the Laotian people" was put into operation for the first time today. According to Tass the satellite relay station will be used for telephone and telegraph communications and to relay television programs from the USSR and other socialist countries to Laos.	CPS		FBIS (USSR) 23 Feb 82	1348
KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC. The Indochinese countries end their foreigsters' conference in Vientiane stressing that the Heng Samrin is the "only legal and authentic representative" of Kampuchea accusing China of "blockading and encircling Vietnam, Cambodia Laos." Leaders of these countries also affirm that the basic in Southeast Asia is Beijing's "policy of aggression and inter	Sters' conference in Vientiane stressing that the Heng Samrin regime is the "only legal and authentic representative" of Kampuchea and accusing China of "blockading and encircling Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos." Leaders of these countries also affirm that the basic problem in Southeast Asia is Beijing's "policy of aggression and intervention"	ФМ		CDM (Colombo) 20 Feb 82	1460

Community is because the US, China and other country to isolate Vietnam. KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow titled "The Countries of Indochina, Consiswhich the author, B. Vasilyev cites anti-Findochinese leaders. Nguyen Co Thach, for reported to have said, "We are pleased that the ASEAN countries have begun to understatheir independence and security is China." minister of Laos is credited with this quo cratic Republic is an outpost of socialism cratic Republic is an outpost of socialism cratic Republic is an outpost of socialism front ranks of the struggle against Chines ism." Finally, Heng Samrin, general secretee of the People's Revolutionary Party of saying, "Washington and Beijing are making
KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "The Countries of Indochina, Consistent Policy of Peace" in which the author, B. Vasilyev cites anti-PRC statements made by 3 Indochinese leaders. Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV is reported to have said, "We are pleased that more and more people in the ASEAN countries have begun to understand that the main threat to their independence and security is China." Raysone Phomyihan, prime minister of Laos is credited with this guote: "The Lao People's Democratic Republic is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, in the front ranks of the struggle against Chinese hegemonism and expansionism." Finally, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is guoted as saying, "Washington and Beijing are making every effort to try to foist on the Kampuchean people the authority of their puppets." IAOS/USSR. A Moscow domestic radio report says that N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, is in Laos for economic talks. The subject of the talks concerns how to further raise the efficiency of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, and how to speed up the construction of a number of Soviet assisted projects in Laos.

	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
LAOS Baib coun Baib Hano	LAOS/USSR. Soviet Vice Premier and Central Committee member Nikolai Baibakov stops in Vientiane for talks with Laotian leaders on the country's economy. The stopover in Laos follows a ten-day trip by Baibakov to Vietnam for discussions on the Soviet aid program to the Hanoi government.		Bangkok Post 2 Mar 82	1464
LAO USS Bay Sov Sec	LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, has concluded his visit to Laos. While in Vientiane Baybakov held talks with Laotian leaders on how to further strengthen Soviet-Lao economic relations and was received by Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.	ស	FBIS (USSR) 4 Mar 82	1359
LAC gad pro pro USS	Gation construction project to Laotian officials. When completed, the project will supply water to 10,000 hectares of farmland. The USSR is helping Laos to survey and draft plans to build a number of irrigation projects under the Laotian First Five-Year Plan ending in 1985. The USSR also will send a 35-member team of experts and 200 metric tons of equipment for the construction of irrigation projects in Vientiane, Champassak, Saravane and other provinces.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Mar 82	1530 1530B
Lair 33.00.00 45.00.00	LAOS/USSR. A protocol on Soviet assistance to Laos in irrigation is signed in Vientiane. Under the protocol, the Soviet Union will help Laos survey and work out a plan to build a number of irrigation projects under Laos' first Five-Year Plan ending in 1985 and will send a 35-member expert team and 200 tons of equipment for the construction of intermediate in Williams	ω ·	FBIS (AP) 8 Mar 82	1179
or pro				1179B
COT mad	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a memorandum on the shipment of construction materials. Under the agreement, 25,000 tons of Sovietmade construction material will be dispatched from Vietnam to Laos in 1982.	ы	SWB (Reading, UK) 31 Mar 82	1525
LAC Lec The The	LAOS/USSR. Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, meets in Moscow with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They discuss international and bilateral issues of mutual concern. Kaysone Phomvihan presents Brezhnev with the Gold Medal of the Nation [Laos] in connection with Brezhnev's 75th birthday.	Ωι	FBIS (USSR) 18 Mar 82	1364
LAC ret ty,	LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, leaves Moscow. He is seen off from Vnukovo Airport by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.	Сı	FBIS (USSR) 22 Mar 82	1365

ENTRY NR.	1709	1387 1387B	1718	0260	. 0760B	0760C	03600	Ø76ØE
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 8 Apr 82	FBIS (USSR) 16 April 82	Bangkok Post 17 Apr 82	S&E Asia Report No.1155, JPRS 81080, 18 Jun 82				
CATEGORY	Ф	£	Σ.	<u>.</u>				
EVENT	LAOS/USSR. The Governments of Laos and the Soviet Union sign a consular agreement in Vientiane.	LAOS/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Lao to Laos reports as follows: "With Soviet assistance Laos has built industrial plants, bridges, oil depots, hospitals and (?other facilities). Soviet specialists are helping Laos reactivate tin mines, carry out geological surveys, pro- mote forestry, and establish many (?language) centers. The LPDR has received many items of aid from the Soviet Union, such as automobiles, industrial equipment and other facilities." The broadcast indicates that broad economic cooperation will continue in the 1981-85 period under the provisions of the cooperation agreement between the two	LAOS/USSR. Laotian resistance troops reportedly have captured what they claim is solid proof that the Soviet Union is using poison gas warfare in Southeast Asia—a rocket with Soviet markings and a warhead which allegedly contains mycotoxin chemicals.	tion of the LPDR in December In economy previously "devast ao economic cooperation was eate farms, the teaching of an veterinary service and to the	technical assistance in recent years are the 100-meter bridge across the Nyon River, a hospital and clinic with a capacity for 150 patients a petroleum depot with a capacity of 8,000 cubic meters near Vientinane, and a motor vehicle repair shop. Soviet assistance has also been provided for the formation of a Laotian Geological Service and for the restoration of tin-mining present of the constitution of	ment repair shop, constructions and repair shop, constructions and solytechrists workers and geologiexperts are helping in the coarch for an intermediate t	for the brick and cement plants in way with the sts also have submitted a feasibility study for the power transmission line from the Nam Ngum hydro ant to the city of Van Vieng and joint survey of tiated. In September 1980, the two countries significant way of the two countries significant survey.	State Plans of the USSR and the LPDR for 1981-85." The pact established measures for resolving problems to insure the steady development of the Laotian economy and outlines specific projects to be accomplished in Laos with Russian technical and economic assistance during the coming five-year plan.
DATE	04/07/82	04/15/82	04/17/82	04/26/82				

ENTRY NR.	1397	1600	1602	1726	0776	Ø776B	0776C	1642
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 27 Apr R2	FBIS (USSR) 29 Apr 82	FBIS (USSR) 3 May 82	Bangkok Post 5 May 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 28 May 82			FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82
CATEGORY	<u>α</u>	Ωι	۵ı	Ф	ЕМ			Д
EVENT	LAOS/SRV/USSR. The USSR and SRV delegations to the third congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party meet and hold discussions in Vientiane. Vietnam's delegation is led by Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV.	LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that G. V. Romanov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom and a CPSU Central Committee Politburo, today addressed the third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Romanov praised Laos for contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia in cooperation with Kampuchea and Vietnam.	LAOS/USSR. The USSR delegation to the third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party leaves Vientiane for Moscow.	LAOS/USSR. Several persons reportedly are injured when a hand grenade explodes at the Soviet cultural center in Vientiane. Two Laotians are arrested in connection with the bombing.	0 11 0	provided Laos with thousands of tons of war material—guns and ammunition—estimated to be worth about \$85 million. According to US sources, the Soviets also have introduced modern CBR warfare methods into Laos as well. An estimated 500 Soviet military advisers and support staff now are based in the country. The total number of Soviet personnel in Laos, including dependents, is now over 4,000. A	total of 3,500 Laotian students and apprentice workers are undergoing study and training in the USSR. According to Laotian sources, Soviet aid and presence in Laos has grown considerably since 1981 when Moscow decided to channel its assistance directly to Vientiane and to take a direct hand in managing its aid program. Other than military supplies and fuel, which are transported from Danang by Laotian trucks, all other Soviet exports to Laos reportedly are sent through Thailand.	LAOS/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that Soviet-Lao consultations were held on 9-10 June at the USSR Foreign Ministry. V. F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister and Khamphai Boupha, Lao deputy foreign minister, participated in the consultations. No information is provided concerning the topics of discussion.
DATE	04/26/82	04/28/82	05/02/82	05/02/82	Ø5/17/82			06/11/82

MALAYSIA

ENTRY NR.	1523	1518	1643
SOURCE		SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82
CATEGORY		ម	ш
EVENT	MALAYSIA/USSR. According to a government spokesman in Kuala Lumpur, the USSR has become a major customer for Malaysian refined, bleached, and deodorized palm oil. In 1981, Malaysian palm oil exports to the Soviet Union totalled 200,000 tons, a hundred percent increase over the previous year.	MALAYSIA/PRC. A Chinese timber-buying mission visiting East Malaysia announces that Beijing will purchase 4 million ringgit (\$1.78 million) worth of lumber from Sabah. The Chinese team also bidded unsuccessfully to purchase wood worth an additional 3 million ringgit (\$1.3 million).	MALAYSIA/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that V. I. Litvinenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations is in Kuala Lumpur to discuss ways to increase Soviet-Malaysian economic cooperation and trade. Izvestiya reports that Litvinenko has held meetings with Zakaria Ali, general secretary of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry and leading figures from other Malaysian ministries.
DATE	01/29/82	02/24/82	06/13/82

NORTH KOREA

ENTRY NR.	0294	0294B	0297	0297B	0297C	0290	0290B	0291
						(Seoul)		(Seoul)
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 5 Jan 82		FBIS (USSR) 11 Jan 82			KOREA HERALD 12 Jan 82		KOREA HERALD (Seoul)
CATEGORY	G G		ជ			ρι		Ω
EVENT	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea reviews the political and economic relationship of the DPRK and USSR in 1981. The Soviet broadcast says that political relations "were strengthened based on the principle of socialist internationalism." It mentions that the Soviet Union has helped North Korea to build or reorganize 13	enterprises including power stations, metallurgical, coal and transportation facilities. It reports that in 1981 the Soviet Union exported oil, oil products, coal, coke, ferrous alloys, machinery, and facilities of various kinds to the DPRK and imported metal-cutting machines, rolled ferrous metal, nonmetallic goods and consumer goods from the DPRK. According to the Soviet broadcast trade between the two countries will increase more than 40-percent by the end of 1985.	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea lists several Soviet contributions to the design and construction of various installations in North Korea. These include: the assembly of equipment from Leningrad (?Varnaul) and other Soviet cities for the Chongjin thermal power plant; new equipment "of a high production capacity" for	a rolled steel plate workshop at the Kim Chaek steel mill; the blueprints for the Aoji chemical plant were prepared by specialists from the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic; and 100 Soviet engineers and technicians who participated in the production of equipment for the Pyongyang small-size electric motor plant. The broadcast says	that by 1985 trade between the two countries will increase by 45-per-cent over the previous period. Over the next 4 years the Soviet Union will "continuously ship oil, petroleum products, coal, coking coal and various machines and equipment needed for the Korean people's rapidly developing economy."	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. President of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, arrives in Seoul for talks with the ROK Government concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korean Herald		DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. President of the Internatonal Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, meets with ROK government officials concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Herald (Seoul) the unidentified government officials told Dr. Kotaite that the ROK favors the simultaneous establishment of one route over North Korea
DATE	01/02/82		01/08/82			01/11/82		Ø1/13/82

ENTRY NR. 0291B	0953	2226	2226B	2226C	9960	8966B	67 89
SOURCE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 27 Jan 82			Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Jan 82		FBIS (China) 1 Feb 82
CATEGORY	X	PS	-		E		ρ
and one over South Korea and also agrees that the route over South Korea be routed Tokyo-Seoul-Peking. Additionally, the ROK government proposes a third air route. The ROK proposal calls for the additional route to pass over South Korea and link Tokyo and Shanghai. Dr. Kotaite did not comment on this proposal. Dr. Kotaite will leave Seoul for Tokyo on 16 January.	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Ambassador Han Si Hae, North Korea's observer at the United Nations, charges in a press interview that the United States is building up its own forces and those of South Korea and is conspiring with Japan to seize the entire Korean Peninsula to turn it into a base against the USSR.	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to Korea reports that Pak Hyon-kyu, vice chairman of the DPRK State Atomic Energy Committee, attended a recent meeting at an "international scientific institute" located in Dubna City near Moscow along with "prominent physicists from eleven socialist nations". According to the broadcast the meet-	ing was held to evaluated the "Federal Institute's" 1981 program and to "adopt a scientific research program and a resolution for international cooperation this year." It says further that 500 scholars from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the DPRK, Cuba, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia work with Soviet scholars at the institute, and mentions that this institute "maintains close relations".	tions" with 2 Drkk organizations: the State Atomic Energy Committee and Pyongyang University.	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The United Mations Command extends invitations for the first time to North Korea and China to send observers to a major military training exercise in South Korea. The invitation calls specifically for the five top delegates from the communist side of the Armistice Commission to attend "Team Spirit '82," a joint South Korea-U.S.	chiler on shuine and seninsula a lemselves " exercise.	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) in a short commentary reiterates China's support for Kim Il-sung's proposal for the peaceful reunification of Korea, and denounces ROK President Chon Tu-hwan's recent proposal as "unrealistic and hypocritical," "The peaceful reunification of Korea can be brought about only if there is no outside inteference. US troops are still stationed in South Korea, and their large scale
DATE	01/13/82	01/22/82			Ø1/23/82		Ø1/30/82

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	military maneuvers in collaboration with South Korean troops are a threat to the Northern side and the patriotic people in the south."	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Ø789B
02/05/82	DPRK/USSR. Sovetskiy Soyuz (Moscow) says that the Soviet Union's Kranoyarsk heavy machinery plant is "fulfilling one of the DPRK's orders." The Soviet magazine also says that an electric crane was delivered to North Korea's Kim Chaek iron works at the end of 1981 and that "advanced scientific and technological knowledge" was used in building the crane.	យ	FBIS (USSR) 8 Feb 82	2227
02/15/82	to North Korea state Ulyanovsk a countries. The omobile plant was ovsk plant and re	бЛ	FBIS (USSR) 16 Feb 82	2228
٠.	many korean workers and engineers nave visited Ulyanovsk for on-the-job training.			2228B
02/11/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) commentary praises recent (10 February 1982) DPRK proposal for a joint conference of 100 Korean politicians to discuss plans for the reunification of Korea.	Ωı	FBIS China 17 Feb 82	0498
02/17/82	JSSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to has ordered products from the USSR's Be and reports that the Beograd plant has order of the year to the DPRK's Chong aling to the broadcast "high quality produces the broadcast "high quality prod	щ	FBIS (USSR) 19 Feb 82	2229
	power equipment plant were also previously sent to note for the second-phase project of the Pukchang thermal plant." The broadcast mentions that Soviet technical assistance is helping the DPRK to meet the power production goals set by the Korean Workers Party.			2229B
02/23/82	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes a one line statement to the effect that Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK, stopped over in Moscow on 22 February. No additional information is provided.	ρι	FBIS (USSR) 24 Feb 82	2230
02/26/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A Beijing broadcast to Korea denounces combined US-ROK military exercise "Team Spirit 82" as provocative. "They always say that the threat of southward invasion exists on the Korean peninsula. However, such propaganda by the United States and South Korea is totally groundless. The DPRK has clearly stated that it has no intention of the control of the	Ф	FBIS (China) 1 March 82	1207
	incention to invade the bouth and has stressed that North-South unification should be achieved peacefully."			1207B

ENTRY NR.	. 2231 2231B	1177	2232	1187	2235	2235B	2233	2234
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 4 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 5 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 23 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 19 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 30 Mar 82		FBIS (USSR) 23 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 25 Mar 82
CATEGORY	Ω,	ជ	d d	Ω ₁	ы		· ·	ρ,
EVENT 	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that a DPRK delegation led by Kil Chae-kyong, deputy director of the International Department of the KWP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 22 February to 1 March. The delegation visited Riga, Minsk and Moscow and while in Riga toured the silk fabric complex in that city. In Moscow the Korean delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee	DPRK/PRC. A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the Governments of the DPRK and the PRC for 1982 is signed in Pyong-yang.	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that the Soviet Union has increased the quota of fish that the DPRK may catch in Soviet coastal waters, "in consideration of the invariable friendly relations between the two countries and to meet Soviet aspirations." The broadcast does not provide any details of the DPRK-USSR fishing agreement.	DPRK/PRC. The Korean Journalists Union and the All-China Journalists Association sign an agreement on friendship and cooperation for 1982-1985.	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) says that trade between the DPRK and USSR is of great significance to the DPRK mentioning that the USSR accounts for one-third of North Korea's entire trade turnover. The article says that the USSR has helped North Korea build 60 major industrial enterprises and is now assisting in the construction of more than 10	-4 L L C	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet domestic radio broadcast says that the DPRK and USSR today signed a cultural exchange plan for the next two years. The cultural exchange plan was signed in Moscow and according to the broadcast, "includes expanded links between the two countries in the area of culture, art, science, higher and secondary education and the press."	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that Ho Tam, foreign minister of the DPRK, stopped over in Moscow on 16 and 17 March. Ho Tam was in transit to the DPRK. No other information is provided.
DATE	ø3/ø2/82	03/04/82	03/11/82	03/15/82	Ø3/16/82		03/22/82	03/23/82

SOURCE ENTRY	FBIS (USSR) 2236 30 Mar 82	SWB (Reading, UK) 1531 17 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 1707 8 Apr 82	PBIS (USSR) 2237 7 Apr 82	2237B	FBIS (China) 1231 16 April 82	Pyongyang Times 16 April 82	2608B	Pyongyang Times 16 April 82	2609B
CATEGORY	C 36	E SW	E FE	P FF		P E1	T T		Т.	
EVENT	DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that on 22 March the DPRK and USSR signed in Moscow a cultural exchange plan for 1982-3. The cultural exchange plan was signed by I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union.	DPRK/PRC. China and Morth Korea sign a protocol for goods exchange in 1982.	DPRK/USSR. A DPRK Government trade delegation led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul departs Pyongyang for the Soviet Union.	conid Brezhnev, General Second, sends a message of congrary of the Korean Workers to the post of President "the development of relat	ation between the USSR and the DPRK, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, answers the vital interests of the peoples of both countries, and the cause of peace and socialism."	DPRK/PRC. A two volume Chinese language edition of "The Writings of Kim Il-sung" is published in Beijing. According to the People's Publishing House, the book is intended to acquaint the Chinese people with the achievements and experience of the Korean people.		socialism, and today they are carrying out strained labor efforts to fulfill the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the tasks under the Second Seven Year Plan, as well as the just struggle to attain the country's peaceful reunification on the basis of democratic principles."	DPRK/PRC. Kim Il-song receives a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The message hails Kim as "the tested great leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people and the	~ ~ ~
DATE	03/24/82	04/04/82	04/04/82	04/06/82		04/14/82	04/14/82		04/14/82	er.

ENTRY NR.	Ø292 Ø292B	2604 2604B	2604C	2604D	1234	1607
SOURCE	Korea Herald (Seoul) 15 April 82	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 82			FBIS China 26 April 82	FBIS (USSR) 12 May 82
CATEGORY	Ω	G P			Ф	ы
EVENT	DPRK/PRC/USSR. According to the Korea Herald, neither the PRC nor the USSR have sent an official delegation to the DPRK for the celebration of Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday. The celebration, being held today in Pyongyang, is being attended by official delegations from about 30 countries and most of these delegations are from African countries. The fact that the PRC and USSR failed to send official delegations to Pyongyang is seen by the Korea Herald as an indication of their dissatisfaction with the cult of personality that has been perpetuated by the North Korean leader.	DPRK/PRC/USSR. A reporter for Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) says that on a recent visit to the DPRK with the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, he attended meetings with several DPRK leaders including Kim Il-song. According to the Asahi Shimbun article, Kim Il-song spoke favorably about the Chinese leadership, unfavorably about USSR President Brezhnev, mentioned that China and North Korea are cooperating in building one or more dams on the Yalu River, and mentioned that North Korea sold 300,000 tons of rice to the USSR. Kim did not mention when the rice sale occurred.	Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang and stated further "we understand each other well." Kim reportedly mentioned that a 40 minute meeting with USSR President Brezhnev at the 1980 funeral for Yugoslavia's late President Tito, was terminated because it "did not progress well." The Asahi Shimbun article says that Kim U-chong, Vice Chairman of the Korea-Japan Friendship Association, met with the	relations with the PRC and USSR. "Despite the difference in opinion relations with the PRC and USSR." Despite the difference in opinion between the CCP and the CPSU, both China and the USSR are socialist countries. We hope that the difference is resolved at an early date and that unity and solidarity is achieved among socialist nations. We sought and will continue to seek solidarity. We will never do anything that may exacerbate a split."	DPRK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) commentary notes the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army, recalls the close comradeship between the people and armies of China and Korea, and reiterates China's support for the efforts of the Korean Workers Party and government to peacefully reunify the 50 million people of Korea.	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a vehicle battery plant has been completed in the DPRK with Soviet assistance. According to Pravda Soviet experts from the cities of Leningrad, Kursk and Podolsk went to the DPRK and took part in assembling the plant and putting it into operation. The plant will produce about 1.1 million batteries annually. Some batteries will be delivered to the Soviet Union as compensa-
DATE	04/15/82	04/15/82			04/25/82	04/27/82

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	tion for the USSR's assistance in building the plant.			1607B
05/04/82	DPRK/USSR. A delegation of Nodong Sinmun (Pyongyang) headed by its first deputy editor-in-chief Chong Ha-chon departs for the Soviet Union to attend celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the founding of Pravda.		FBIS (AP) 5 May 82	1727
05/06/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that the DPRK and USSR have concluded a protocol for the exchange of commercial goods for 1982. The Soviet Union will provide North Korea with machines, equipment, transportation gears, and raw material. North Korea will provide the Soviet Union with ferrous metal, rolled metal, zinc, silver, powdered magnesium, nonmetallic minerals, cement, clothes, nitrogen, fruits and other consumer goods. The protocol was signed in Moscow on 5 May by USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Grishin, and DPRK Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Grishin, and DPRK Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade	ស	FBIS (USSR) 7 May 82	1605 1605B
05/09/82	on	Ħ	SWB (Reading, UK) 19 May 82	0761
05/10/82	DPRK/USSR. A delegation of the CPSU and the Soviet Academy of Sciences arrives in Pyongyang for an official visit.	S	FBIS (AP) 11 May 82	1730
05/11/82	DPRK/PRC. A friendship delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Ho Chong-suk, vice chairman of its standing commit- tee, departs Pyongyang for a visit to China.	Ф	FBIS (AP) 12 May 82	1732
05/11/82	DPRK/PRC. A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by the vice chairman of its Central Committee Pak Chong- son departs Pyongyang for an official visit to China.	Ωı	FBIS (AP) 12 May 82	1733
Ø5/12/82	DPRK/PRC. Ye Jianying, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress meets in Beijing with a friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ye praises the profound friendship between their countries and assures the Koreans that China supports their just struggle for peaceful	ρι	FBIS China 13 May 82	1242
				1242B
05/18/82	ROK/DPRK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) publishes an attack on Chon Tu-hwan, President of the Repblic of Korea, calling him a "fascist butcher."	Д	FBIS China 18 May 82	1249
05/18/82	DPRK/PRC. A goodwill delegation of the Korean People's Army, led by Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea, arrives in Beljing. They meet with Geng Biao, China's Minister of Defense, and with Yang Dezhi, Chief of Staff of the PLA. They are in China for a three week visit at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense.	MP	FBIS China 19 May 82	1250

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/18/82	DPRK/PRC. Chinese Minister of Defense Geng Biao meets with a delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Lt Gen Pak Chung-kuk during its friendship visit to China.	Æ	FBIS (AP) 20 May 82	1743
Ø5/19/82	DPRK/PRC. A friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK arrives in Beijing after a tour of China and meets Hu Yaobang, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. The Korean delegation is led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Assembly. Sino-Korean friendship is hailed by all.		FBIS (China) 19 May 82	1251
05/19/82	reports that a delegation of Cr zhov, deputy chief of the CPSU ional Institutions Department, 18 May. The CPSU delegation fa experience in directing people	Δ.	FBIS (USSR) 26 May 82	1614
	tion. While in North Korea the delegation was received by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the KWP Central Committee.			1614B
ø5/31/82	DPRK/USSR. Secretary of the Moscow Gorkom Ponomarev [full name not reported] leads a CPSU delegation to North Korea. The CPSU delegation is visiting Pyongyang at the invitation of the Pyongyang City Committee of the KWP and while in the DPRK will "acquaint itself with the experience of the [KWP] party leadership in the area of construction and the city economy of Pyongyang."	<u>α</u>	FBIS (USSR) 2 June 82	1620
06/01/82	DPRK/USSR. I. V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, receives Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council. Kim is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.			1630
06/07/82	Beijing the visit meets Yang Dezhi, member of the Pol Committee and vicission. Xu, aged 8 hands with the vi	MP	FBIS China 8 June 82	1267 1267
<i>-</i> -	Korea share a close, fraternal relationship.			7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
06/08/82	DPRK/PRC. Xu Xianggian, vice chairman of China's Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee meets in Beijing with an amity delegation of the Korean People's Army.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Jun 82	1661

ENTRY NR.	1637	1669	8775	1272	1272B	1273	1667	1667B	1667C
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 15 Jun 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 18 Jun 82	FBIS China 16 Jun 82		China Daily (Beijing) 17 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 15 Jun 82		
CATEGORY	<u>α</u>	д	E	MP		MP	MP		
EVENT	DPRK/USSR. Moskovskaya Pravda (Moscow) reports that a CPSU Gorkom delegation headed by I. N. Ponovarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, has returned to the USSR after concluding its visit to Pyongyang. While in Pyongyang the Soviet delegation visited various Korean enterprises and institutions and familiarized itself with KWP policies and with various aspects of the city's economy.	DPRK/PRC. Ji Pengfei meets in Beijing with a visiting delegation of the Workers Party of Korea.	DPRK/PRC. Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao arrives with a military delegation in Pyongyang for an official goodwill visit to North Korea.	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Geng Biao, China's Minister of National Defense, leads a friendship delegation to the DPRK. In Pyongyang he says: "The U.S. troops are still hanging on to South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique under the instigation and backng of the United States, has further intensified its setting all kinds of obstacles on the road to North-	South dialogue and peaceful reunification of Korea. This will reveal more clearly the true features of the U.S. hegemonists and their plot to create 'two Koreas.' The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause of peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland and strongly demand that the U.S. withdraw all its troops and equipment from South Korea."	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The China Daily (Beijing) reports that Geng Biao, head of a visiting Chinese military delegation in Pyongyang, says that China strongly demands that the US withdraw all its troops and equipment from South Korea.	DPRK/PRC. On the first day of his visit to the DPRK, Geng Biao, PRC Minister of National Defense, meets with O Chin-u, the DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces in Pyongyang. At a banguet that evening hosted by O Chin-u, the DPRK defense minister says that the visit of the Chinese military delegation "demonstrates to the world that this	[Chinese-North Korean] friendship is firm, unshakeable and forever lasting, not only in the political, economic and cultural sectors but also in the military sector." Speaking after O Chin-u, Geng Biao says: "Our army and people will as in the past, so in the future, too closely cooperate, support and collaborate with the Korean people and	comraces-in-arms or the People's Army in our struggle for building socialism and for national reunification, in the struggle for unity with the Third World and against imperialism and hegemonism [paek-wonchuui]."
DATE	06/09/82	96/12/82	06/14/82	06/14/82	w.	06/14/82	06/14/82		

ENTRY NR.	2606 2606B	1648 1648B	2605 2605B	1274	2607
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 14 Jun 82	FBIS (USSR) 25 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 21 Jun 82	FBIS China 21 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 82
CATEGORY	MP	S S	Ωι	MP	МР
EVENT 	DPRK/PRC. Nodong Sinmun (Pyongyang) publishes an article welcoming Geng Biao, PRC Minister of National Defense, and the military delegation led by Geng Biao, to the DPRK. The article says: "This visit will greatly contribute to the consolidation and development of the traditionally militant friendship and unity between the parties, countries, peoples and armies of Korea and China We are delighted at having comrades-in-arms who are faithful to revolutionary fidelity like our neighbor, the Chinese people."	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that a delegation from the Soviet Academy of Sciences recently visited the DPRK and concluded a cooperation agreement for 1982-83 with the Korean Academy of Sciences. The agreement provides for mutual visits between the two countries by academy functionaries and scholars; for the exchange of research results and reference materials; and for the continuation of a joint research program involving the General Physics and Astronomy Department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Pyongyang Astronomical Observatory of the Korean Academy of Sciences. The broadcast mentions that Soviet scholars are "highly appreciative" of Korean research in the fields of Synthetic fiber production, fish breeding, and herbal grass cultivation.	DPRK/PRC. Wang Daohan, the mayor of Shanghai (PRC) leads a friend-ship delegation on a visit to Hamhung (DPRK). At a public rally on 18 June Wang makes the following statement of support for North Korea's position on Korean reunification: "Our people resolutely support the reasonable proposal of the KWW and the Government of Korea for the reunification of the country and the just stance of the Korean people in demanding the withdrawal of US forces from South Korea and in opposing the two Koreas plot." On the same day, Yi Song-yong, chairman of the Hamhung People's Committee, and Wang Daohan signed an agreement on establishing relations of friendly cities between Hamhung and Shanghai.	DPRK/PRC. The visiting Chinese military delegation, led by Minister of National Defense Geng Blao, meets Kim Il-sung, President of the DPRK. The Chinese delegation spent two days visiting Korean army units and watching military exercises.	DPRK/PRC. Geng Biao, PRC Minister of National Defense, arranges a banguet at the PRC embassy in Pyongyang on the evening before his delegation is scheduled to leave the DPRK. At the banguet O Chin-u, DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces makes the following statement: "It is of a great significance to strengthen Korea-China friendship at present both in view of the demand of the developing
DATE	96/14/82	06/18/82	96/18/82 	06/19/82	06/21/82

ENTRY NR.	2607B	2607C	1278	1278B	1683	2602	2602B
SOURCE	 		FBIS China 28 Jun 82		FBIS (AP) 29 Jun 82	FBIS (USSR) 6 Jul 82	
CATEGORY	 		Ф		P	Д	
EVENT	revolution in the two countries and the trend of the present situation Korea is the forefront of China and China is the rear of Korea. There can be no reliable front without a solid rear; there can be no safe rear without a strong front. Only when they fight in a firm unity, sharing their destinies, can the Korean and Chinese peo-	ples beat off any imperialist aggressor, thus winning a final victory in the common cause."	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) marks the anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War with a story called "All the People are Looking Forward to Reunification." It points out that over 70% of the families in Kaesong City have relatives in South Korea, but for the past 30 years or more they have suffered from separation. For the past	reunification. "However the Chon Tu-hwan clique, under the protection of the United States has stirred up mutual distrust and antagonistic feelings between the North and the South The people of South Korea were right in saying : Pak Chong-hui was shot for pursuing a policy opposed to dialogue and reunification and Chon Tu-hwan from Kyongsan Province will in the end follow Pak Chong-hui to his grave."	DPRK/PRC. A CCP workers delegation arrives in Pyongyang for an official visit.	DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) marks the beginning of a month of solidarity with North Korea by publishing an article supporting the DPRK Government's policies on Korean reunification. Izvestiya says: "The DPRK's policy is consistently aimed at creating favorable conditions for the country's peaceful unification on a democratic	pasis. That is convincingly boine out by the constructive proposals for settling the situation on the Korean Peninsula which the DPRK Government has frequently proposed."
DATE		÷	06/25/82		06/25/82	06/25/82	. •

PAKISTAN

ENTRY NR.	0299 0299B	Ø949 Ø949B	1908 1908B	0951 0951B
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 12 Jan 82	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 7 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 10 Jan 83	Times of India (Bombay)
CATEGORY	된	G G	Q	MP
EVENT 	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) criticizes the PRC for providing \$2 billion worth of military supplies to Pakistan over an unspecified period of time. Pravda specifically mentions "modernized Shenyang Fantan fighter-bombers and surface-to-air missiles." According to Pravda, the PRC and US are using Pakistan to gain access to Afghanistan for the purpose of promoting counterrevolutionary activities, and to advance various strategic interests in South Asia. Pravda concludes with the statement that Beijing regards Islamabad as its junior partner" in the role of "disturber of the peace" in South Asia.	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. New China News Agency accuses the USSR of trying to block an improvement in relations between India and Pakistan in an attempt to facilitate Moscow's expansion southward. The agency says that "The Kremlim evidently does not want a stable and pacific South Asia achieved through an improvement in Indo-Pakistani relations which would hinder its push towards the Gulf and the Indian Ocean." The commentary also notes that it was in the "strategic interests" of the Soviet Union to have the Indian subcontinent "torn by conflicts, troubles and even armed confrontation."	PAKISTAN/USSR. Kremlin propaganda again singles out Pakistan for attack because of President Zia's policy of "military collusion" with the United States. The latest evidence of this unholy alliance is a supposed Pakistani agreement with the Pentagon over the stationing of "secret bases of electronic tracking" which will be set up at Peshawar, Gwadar and Sargodha, Zia reportedly agreed to turn Pakistan into a base camp for the Rapid Deployment Force during his recent sojourn to Washington. The TASS report quotes local observers in Moscow as believing that Pakistan is fast becoming a "ready tool of US imperialism in the Islamic world."	PAKISTAN/USSR. A Soviet foreign affairs expert of undisclosed affiliation alleges that Pakistan has entered into a "secret deal" with the United States by which Islamabad will grant Washington access to the Makran (Baluch) coast for the deployment of American air and naval forces. The expert further explains that from the bases in Baluchistan, the US may dispatch its rapid deployment force against Persian Gulf and West Asian countries. He says that Pakistan is to become the cornerstone of an American "strategic consensus" that Washington is currently building in West Asia and the Persian Gulf. Referring to the provision of F-16 fighters to Pakistan, the Soviet scientist says these aircraft are capable of carrying nuclear bombs and seriously jeopardize peace and security in Asia and adds that Pakistan is paying
DATE	01/04/82	Ø1/¤6/82	01/07/82	01/10/82

ENTRY NR.	0951C	0952 0952B	0987B	8955 8955B
SOURCE		Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Jan 82	The Muslim (Islamabad)	Times of India (Bombay) 17 Jan 82
CATEGORY		$\Omega_{\rm t}$	Δι	ρ
EVENT	"special attention to the construction and rebuilding of new and existing airfields for accommodating" these aircraft. He notes that Pakistan is concentrating large numbers of troops on the Indian border and condemns the Zia regime for promoting tension along the Afghan frontier and permitting Pakistani territory to be used as the main base "for launching unabated aggression against neighboring nations at the behest of Washington."	PAKISTAN/USSR. FM Agha Shahi, addressing the newly appointed Federal Advisory Council, declares that any future negotiations by Pakistan over the crisis in Afghanistan must include a definite time-table for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the latter country. He further characterizes the Russian troop withdrawal as "the central issue to be addressed in negotiations for a political solution of the Afghan crisis." He notes ruefully, however, that "there is widespread doubt that the Soviet Union will ever withdraw its occupation forces from Afghanistan." Because of this, Shahi reaffirms that "Pakistan has expressed its readiness to participate in discussions on guarantees of non-interference to satisfy the Soviet condition for a negotiated political settlement leading to withdrawal of the Soviet forces."	PAKISTAN/USSR Before the Federal Advisory Council, FM Shahi delivers a lengthy speech detailing Pakistan's foreign policy. With regard to the Soviet Union, Shahi maintains that the Soviet/DRA settlement proposals have been forwarded to leaders of the Afghan resistance through the offices of the UN Secretary-General. "It is up to the refugees to accept or reject the proposals," he states. Pakistan has indicated its willingness to discuss guarantees of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan as long as these talks are taken up in conjunction with a Soviet committment to withdraw their forces from the country under an agreed timetable. "It is obvious in the final analysis that the crisis created by the Soviet military intervention can be resolved only by the withdrawal of the Soviet troops,"	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. China lends its support to Indo-Pakistani efforts to achieve improved bilateral relations and allay mutual suspicions by conclusion of a non-aggression pact. At the same time, Beijing denounces the USSR for doing its best to obstruct the forging of better ties between the two Indian Subcontinent neighbors and alleges that Moscow has applied pressure to New Delhi not to sign such a pact, by charging that it would be against the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship. The recent Chinese statements lend credence to speculation by observers that Beijing may have reversed its previous policy of supporting Pakistan exclusively and moved to a more balanced position of sustaining its ties with Islamabad while improving them with New Delhi. There may also be a view in Beijing that deteriorating
DATE		ø1/12/82	ø1/12/82	01/15/82

ENTRY NR.	1043 1043B	1311	1319	1319B	Ø998B Ø998C
SOURCE	JPRS/SEAR No. 1102 18 Feb 82	FBIS (USSR) 25 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR)		New Times (Moscow) 1 Feb 82
CATEGORY	£ι	C ₄	MPS		ц
EVENT relations between India and Pakistan would only give the superpowers greater room for maneuver in the region while, in contrast, China could compete better with both Moscow and Washington if New Delhi and Islamabad moved to improve their relationship.	PAKISTAM/USSR. Urdu-language newspaper maintains that Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the nominal head of the Pakistan People's Party, has accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union. Nusrat Bhutto is the widow of former Prime Minister Zulfigar Ali Bhutto and a sworn enemy of the Zia dictatorship. The trip to the Soviet Union is reportedly part of a foreign tour that will also include London, Libya, and the Gulf states. Timing of the alleged trip is not disclosed.	PAKISTAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Urdu to Pakistan criticizes Pak-istan President Zia-ul Haq for his unwillingness to accept the situa-tion in Afghanistan and hold political talks with the government of Afghanistan.	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. A radio broadcast by the Soviet Union's Tashkent International Service criticizes Pakistan for its efforts to manufacture nuclear weapons. The radio broadcast says that Pakistan has been able to purchase the technology needed for manufacturing nuclear arms from "numerous companies in Europe." It says further that the PRC "is giving quidance" in the construction of Pakistan's nuclear	installations and in the testing of an atomic bomb.	INDIA/PAKISTAAM/USSR. Writing in Soviet NEW TIMES, correspondent L. Shegalov gives PM Gandhi's Congress-I government high marks for its handling of both foreign and domestic policy. Symbols of India's march to progress include an impressive increase in industrial production, self-sufficiency in foodgrains, scientific achievements such as the Antarctic expedition and the space program, and leadership in the "anti-imperialist" Nonalined Movement. In the two years since Gandhi returned to power, the GOI has begun to tackle inflation, raised the level of production in a number of key industries, and enhanced its role as a "peaceloving state." In Moscow's view, the Indian political opposition offers no viable alternative to the Gandhi government. The "right-wing bourgeois parties" are still pandering to communalists and are "motivated by the sole object of toppling Indira Gandhi." While the left-wing opposition stands for social equality and jobs, "there is very little unity in its ranks." With regard to the international scene, the writer blames China and the United States for forcing Mrs. Gandhi to divert economic development resources to defense preparedness. The author berates Washington
DATE	01/22/82	01/23/82	01/27/82		A2/A1/82

ENTRY NR.	88 66 89	Ø988B	Ø988C	Ø988D	1456	1456B	1456C
SOURCE	New York Times 10 Feb 82				CDN (Colombo) 3 Feb 82		
CATEGORY	<u>ρ</u> ,				Ω,		
E E		tually researches the breeding of disease-bearing mosquitos for use in Afghanistan and Cuba. Dr. Nalin claims that his research facility is the world's largest laboratory dealing with malaria control and is emphatically not under the control of the CIA. The laboratory in recent months has been the target of the Soviet and Pakistani left-wing press. Several weeks ago a Literaturnaya Gazeta (Moscow) correspondent	was round on the premises runmaying unfough the interpretation of a tour to show him the innocence of the research being done, the correspondent filed a story that read: "Poisoners from overseas plot to infect cattle with viruses and then use the seasonal migration of herds from Pakistan to Afghanistan to start an epidemic of encephalitis in Afghanistan." Nalin expresses dismay that American	diplomats could do no more to reverse the GOP's decision to expel him in what is obviously a case of Soviet diplomatic pressure brought to bear on Pakistani officials. "It's really shocking that the \$3.2 billion aid package and this wonderful new relationship we are supposed to be having with Pakistanis, we couldn't even get a visa renewal," he complains.	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. People's Daily greets with approbation Pakistani FM Agha Shahi's recent visit to New Delhi to begin talks that might lead to the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between India and Pakistan. The paper calls the visit a "heartening step" and notes that	tal interest of the two peoples and is a most gratifying development for the maintenance of world peace. The talks represent a heartening step towards better relations between the two countries." The commentary acknowledges that profound cleavages continue to exist between the talks and published that the continue to exist between the talks and published that the continue to exist between the talks and published that the continue to exist between the talks and published that the continue to exist between the talks and the continue to exist between the talks and the continue to exist between the talks are the	be graduanty criming step provided basic interests of on an equal footiny warning that an persistently to an improvement in
DATE	02/02/82				02/02/82		

ENTRY NR.	1524 1524B	1036	1512	1455	1455B	1513	Ø66Ø	30660
SOURCE	SVB (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 82	FBIS (SA) 5 Feb 82	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Feb 82	India Today (New Delhi) 15 Feb 82		SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Feb 82	FBIS (South Asia) 16 Feb 82	
CATEGORY	BS	E	ш	M		EL	PES	
EVENT	PAKISTAN/USSR. A plant for the manufacture of tractors, representing a joint venture by a Pakistani firm and the USSR, is being set up in Lahore. The plant will have a production rate of 5,000 tractors annually, with provisions to double that capacity subsequently. The Soviet Union will provide technical knowhow, machinery, and equipment. It is expected that in five years about 80 percent of the tractor components will be manufactured locally.	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistani and Soviet trade representatives meet in Karachi to hammer out a new trade agreement for 1982. Aleksey Subaraov, the Soviet representative in the talks, maintains there is considerable scope for increasing the two-way trade of 1981 estimated at \$34.5 million.	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet and Pakistani officials discuss ways and means to increase the barter trade between their two countries. Soviet representatives note that the barter agreement of 1981 provided for the exchange of commodities worth a total of \$34.5 million and hold out the prospect of increased Pakistani exports to the Soviet Union in the future.	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul-Hag will shortly lay the foundation stone for a tractor factory to be built in Pakistan with Soviet assistance. The plant would be the first major Russian venture in the country since the construction of the Karachi steel mill project which is receiving continued Soviet aid. Despite sharp differences over	Afghanistan, Islamabad and Moscow seem determined to maintain good relations in the economic sector.	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul Hag lays the foundation stone for Pakistan's first tractor-manufacturing plant near Lahore. The plant is being constructed with Soviet assistance.	PAKISTAN/USSR. During groundbreaking ceremonies at a tractor plant being constructed with Soviet aid, President Zia states that Pakistan is desirous of "the most cordial relations" with the Soviet Union, particularly in the fields of science and technology. Pakistan, he claims, fully realizes the importance of the Soviet Union as a	neighbor and a world power. Zia extends his thanks for Soviet economic support for the tractor plant, the steel complex, and the Guddu thermal power plant. After the conclusion of formal ceremonies, Soviet Ambassador Smirnov tells a reporter that the Soviet Union is eager to enter into joint ventures with Pakistan. Such ventures could concentrate on export-oriented industries. Smirnov states the Soviet Union is prepared to buy all the products manufactured in
DATE	02/02/82	02/04/82	02/04/82	02/05/82		02/07/82	02/08/82	02/08/82

ENTRY NR.	8998C 8998D	1454	1009 1009B	6991	Ø991B	1446	1447	8992
SOURCE		CDN (Colombo) 11 Feb 82	FBIS (SA) 1 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 25 Feb 82		CSM (Boston) 15 Mar 82	CSM (Boston) 15 Mar 82	FBIS (South Asia) 5 Mar 82
CATEGORY		Д	Ω.	Ω.		Φ ,	ρ	Мď
EVENT	these proposed industries. On the subject of the Soviet reaction to Pakistan's offer to India of a no-war pact, Smirnov states it is in the best interest of both countries to live in peace and concentrate on economic development. With regard to Afghanistan, the Ambassador admits that direct negotiations with Pakistan are not possible at this time. The Soviets will continue, however, to support the call for direct negotiations between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. Once these parties begin negotiations, the Soviets would be willing to join in the peace process if invited by all the parties. Smirnov dodges a question about the number of Soviet troops serving in Afghanistan, saying that the subject has been fully explored in the Pakistani press.	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. The Soviet ambassador in Islamabad goes on record as saying that the USSR favors a non-aggression or no-war pact between India and Pakistan.	PAKISTAN/PRC. Wang Bingnan, head of the China Peoples Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, leads a goodwill delegation on a 10-day visit to Pakistan. Included in the group's itinerary are stops at most major cities and talks with leading Pakistani political figures. At a reception, the Chinese delegation leader states that the "people of Pakistan and China are peaceloving, but if their security is threatened, they know how to defend it."	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS issues a harsh condemnation of US Ambassador to Pakistan Ronald Spears for his public comments that Pakistan is receiving arms aid to deter a Soviet attack. To TASS's way of thinking, Spears' "propaganda exercise" ignores the "US policy of turning Pakistan into a strategic springboard" and "an obedient	" Ir iriza	INDIA/PAKISTAN. India announces the indefinite postponement of talks for an eventual non-aggression or no-war pact with Pakistan.	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Moscow media greet the postponement of talks between India and Pakistan on a possible non-aggression pact with smugness and note that Pakistan's "maneuvers over the (no-war) issue were designed to discredit India's foreign policy and justify Pakistan's intensive military preparation."	PAKISTAN/USSR. Unconfirmed report in the Urdu press maintains that the Kabul offices of the al-Zulfigar terrorist organization have been moved to the former premises of USAID because more space was needed. The paper also alleges that the group is receiving training from the KGB.
DATE		02/09/82	02/19/82	Ø2/24/82		02/25/82	ø2/26/82	n2/28/82

ENTRY NR.	1520	1444	1444B	2202	2202B	1468	1468B	6748	1026
SOURCE	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Mar 82	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Mar 82		Muslim (Islamabad) 13 Mar 82		Indian Express (Bombay) 12 Apr 82		Muslim (Islamabad) 23 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 23 Mar 82
CATEGORY	ស	Сч		Sg		Σ		Ωı	MP
EVENT	PAKISTAM/PRC. Pakistani shipbuilding authorities hand over to China a 4,500 ton bulk carrier built in Karachi Shipyard. A second such vessel presently being built at the shipyard will be handed over to Chinese officials in two months.	INDIA/PAKISTAM/USSR. The CPSU daily, Pravda, ridicules Pakistani efforts to improve relations with India. The paper says Pakistan is seeking a non-aggression pact as "a mere propagandist strategy to delude the international public and to secure certain political advantages." The daily applauds India's postponement of the bilateral talks	with ranistan on the proposed pact well-lounded and notes that new Delhi has decided "with good reason that it is senseless to start peaceful negotiations in such conditions." Referring to Pakistani attempts to raise the Kashmir question before a UN forum on human rights, the Pravda commentary says that such a demarche was not taken without the approbation of the Government of Pakistan.	legation to the Asian A on Conference in Islams s to learn from Pakista by in food and agricult that during the delega	א רס פמתכשרפ	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet press sources charge that the port of Gwadar on the Makran Coast of Pakistan is being considered as a likely US naval base. Converting Gwadar into a US military facility, the sources al- lege, would be cheaper than constructing a new installation on Masirah Island, off the Hadramaut Coast of Oman, and "safer" than in the	Straits of Hormuz. The sources note that Pakistan has already has been assigned the role of "eastern anchor" in the "strategic consensus" the United States is developing and that a facility at Gwadar would be ideal for the regional base system Washington is planning on erecting in the area.	PAKISTAM/PRC. PRC Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei arrives to a warm welcome in Islamabad, at the head of a four-member delegation that will visit Pakistan on a goodwill tour for five days and participate in the Pakistan Day celebration beginning tomorrow. The PRC delegation includes Han Mianlong, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Zhang Zhen, the Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army.	PAKISTAM/PRC/USSR. Moscow radio correspondent takes a chary view of the arrival of a high-powered Chinese military delegation in Pakistan on the occasion of National Day celebrations. The correspondent avers that the delegation led by Ji Pengfei will pursue three objectives. First, the Chinese hope to give the martial law regime of Ria-ul Hag a political boost since popular opposition to the Pakistani dictator
DATE 	M2/28/82	43/06/82		M3/12/82		ø3/1.7/82		03/22/82	Ø3/22/82

ENTRY NR.	1026B	1026C	1032	1431	0749	Ø749B	1475	1475B
SOURCE			FBIS (China) 23 Mar 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Mar 82	Khyber Mail (Peshawar) 26 Mar 82		Indian Express (Bombay) 26 Mar 82	
CATEGORY			된	Ф	Ф		<u>C</u> ι	
EVENT	has been growing of late. The second Chinese objective is "to accelerate interference in the affairs of democratic Afghanistan." Moscow expects the Beijing emmissaries will again "address the Afghan mercenaries [in Peshawar] with inflammatory harangues and promise them more Chinese assistance and support." The final objective of the		PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese delegation headed by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei arrives in Islamabad on a 5-day tour of the country. Included in the high-level entourage are Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and Deputy Chief of the Army Zhang Zhen. The delegation's activities on the first day of the visit center around festivities celebrating Pakistan's National Day.	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia-ul Haq meets with visiting Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei in Islamabad. No details concerning the discussions emerge from the meeting; however, diplomatic sources believe that the situation in Afghanistan and the recent visit to India by Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov must have been high on the agenda.			PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia-ul Hag, at a banquet for visiting Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, tells his guest that there has been no significant progress on the conclusion of a non-agression pact with India, but that Islamabad has not lost hope yet. Ji assures his host, in turn, of China's unflagging support for Pakistan and says unequivocal-	ly that "the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly stand on the Pakistani side and support the Pakistani Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign aggression and interference." The Chinese leader also expresses the hope that South Asian countries will end their differences in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation.
DATE			03/22/82	03/24/82	03/25/82		ø3/25/82	

ENTRY NR.	1224	1489	1232	1236	1236B	1841	1102	1102B
SOURCE	BEIJING REVIEW 5 April 82	Dawn Overseas Weekly (Karachi) 23 Apr 82	BEIJING REVIEW 3 May 82	FBIS China 29 April 82		Pakistan Affairs/Wash DC 16 May 82	India Today (New Delhi) 15 May 82	
CATEGORY	Δı	ជ	<u>с</u>	ď		<u>α</u> ,	Ωı	
EVENT	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese government goodwill delegation, led by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, attends Pakistan's National Day celebrations in Islamabad on 23 March. Vice Premier Ji meets with Pakistan's President Zia and both decide to promote bilateral cooperation. President Zia stresses that Pakistan and China have a complete identity of views on all international problems. The Chinese government delegation visits an Afghan refugee camp where Ji Pengfei says that the Afghan people will, with international sympathy and support, surely be able to drive the Soviet aggressors out of their homeland.	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China sign a protocol that will regulate barter trade between the two countries during the next fiscal year.	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani Foreign Minister Yagub Khan, in Beijing for an official visit, meets Chinese leaders. After discussions of bilateral relations with Chinese Foreign Minister Ruang Hua, he meets Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Communist Party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping. All express satisfaction at the close and friendly relations between China and Pakistan.	rom the National Defense n response to an invitat Defense. They are entert eral Staff of the PLA, w armed forces of the two	notes that mutual visits and exchange of experiences between the armies of China and Pakistan aids the development of friendship.	PAKISTAN/PRC. Upon his return from Beijing where he held discussions with the highest levels of the Chinese leadership, Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan states that the two sides share "a complete identity of views" on issues of "special interest."	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet attempts to achieve a rapprochement with Pakistan, as indicated by recent offers of a tractor factory and steel mills to Islamabad and the wooing of influential Pakistanis in various world capitals, has caused suspicion and indignation in New Delhi and aroused the pique of PM Indira Gandhi. Diplomatic sources in the In-	dian capital observe that the Soviet demarches to Islamabad are designed to prod the Gandhi government into supporting Moscow's foreign policy goals. The sources note that Mrs. Gandhi has deliberately announced that she would visit both Moscow and Washington as a signal to the USSR that her government will maintain its nonaligned position and will not be enticed into the Soviet camp.
DATE	04/05/82	04/15/82	04/23/82	04/26/82		04/27/82	05/02/82	

ENTRY NR.	1074	1074B	1104	1104B	1244	1942	0764	1048
SOURCE	Dawn (Karachi) 7 May 82		Indian Express (Bombay) 7 May 82		FBIS China 13 May 82	FBIS (SA) 14 May 82	S&E Asia Report No.1155, JPRS 81080, 18 Jun 82	FBIS (SA) 21 May 82
CATEGORY	ЕМР		MP		យ	Σ	四	Ω
EVENT .	PAKISTAN/PRC. Based on briefings given by Foreign Ministry spokesmen, DAWN (Karachi) carries a lengthy report on FM Yaqub Khan's 19 - 23 April visit to Beijing. According to the paper, the Chinese reaffirmed their longstanding support for Pakistan's security and assured the Pakistani Foreign Minister that any rapprochement with India would not	effect the basic outlines of Sino-Fakistani relations. Another significant development of the trip was the signing of a new trade protocol between the two countries which will come into force on I July. Under the agreement, China will remain Pakistan's largest buyer of raw cotton. FM Khan summed up his trip by telling reporters of the "multifaceted links of close ties [between the two countries] which have gained in depth and which are now destined to grow and prosper."	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. At a "meet the press" function in Bombay, the leader of a Chinese media delegation visiting India declares that Pakistan and China always have had friendly relations and that Beijing does not consider the US decision to provide arms to Islamabad as a threat to India's security. Jiang Yuan-chun, the deputy director of		PAKISTAN/PRC. An office of the National Bank of Pakistan is formally opened in Beijing on 11 May. On 12 May Mohammed Nawaz Khan, Chairman of the National Bank of Pakistan meets with Chen Muhua, China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, who praises the growing links between financial circles in their two countries.	PAKISTAN/PRC. General Sawar Khan, Vice Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army, leaves for Beijing for a 17-day visit to the PRC. Details of his mission are not disclosed by the GOP.	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia-ul Hag expresses his appreciation for Chinese assistance in the establishment of a glass factory near Nowshera. The factory worth about \$10 million, will be run under the auspices of the National Police Foundation. It will provide employment for retired police personnel and help save foreign exchange presently expended for the import of sheet glass.	PAKISTAM/USSR. V. S. Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, tells the Pakistan Foreign Relations Association that the USSR is prepared to welcome a GOP delegation to Moscow for formal consultations on international matters. Smirnov maintains that the Kremlin attaches great importance to relations with Pakistan and that the Soviet Union and Pakistan have cooperated with each other at the United Nations.
DATE	Ø5/Ø7/82		Ø5/Ø7/82		Ø5/12/82	05/13/82	05/18/82	05/19/82

Even though Soviet-Pakistani	EVENT relations h	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY N
reidcion anistan," itical str	daye come under pressure due dirnov affirms "there will be ture of Afghanistan."			r a T
PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia presides over new glass factory near Nowshera which was tance. Zia spares no praise for the PRC's Pakistan.	over a ceremony to inaugurate a was built with Chinese assis- RC's friendly cooperation with	БР	FBIS (SA) 24 May 82	1052
PAKISTAM/PRC. General Sawar Khan, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Pakistani Army, arrives in Reijing. He meets Geng Biao, Chinese Minister of National Defense, and Yang Dezhi, Chief of Staff of PLA. Yang hosts a banguet where he hails Sino-Pakistani friendshand says that China and Pakistan share identical views on major national issues.	Sawar Khan, Deputy Chief of Staff of the in Beijing. He meets Geng Biao, Chinese sfense, and Yang Dezhi, Chief of Staff of the let where he hails Sino-Pakistani friendship Pakistan share identical views on major inter-	ИР	China Daily (Beijing) 22 May 82	1253
ISTAM/USSR. TASS (Noscow) summarizes ried in "the influential Indian weekl lamabad's growing involvement in the ategic plans" in Southwest Asia. The Pirector William Casey paid a visit ure President Zia of continued Americaling the cue from BLITZ, TASS conclude		Ω	FBIS (USSR) 25 May 82	1050 1050B
or experience' that the CLA has in organizi operations, all countries neighboring on Pa vigilance."	ng clandestine subversive kistan should display great			
PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang meets with General S Khan, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Pakistani Army, in Beijing. Zhao assures General Sawar Khan that Sino-Pakistani friendship not be affected by international problems.	7.iyang meets with General Sawar akistani Army, in Beijing. Premier : Sino-Pakistani friendship will blems.	Ωı	FBIS China 27 May 82	1258
INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Moscow radio broadcast appearing in the Indian press regarding the terrorists" into the Indian state of Jammu a to "destabilize the situation in the state," is forcing the issue of Kashmir. The broadca is announced the "annexation" of the disputation of the disputation" of the disputation in the state.	Moscow radio broadcast highlights recent reports in press regarding the infiltration of "Pakistani Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. In an attempt Ituation in the state," the Pakistani military of Rashmir. The broadcast notes that President as at the broadcast notes that president as a that of the broadcast notes that of the broadcast notes.	ପ	FBIS (USSR) 7 Jun 82	1862
Skardu mand Punza, Moreover, he has "refused to question with India," In sum, Moscow concludes authorities, ignoring history, are conducting a policy which can result in grave consequences istan, as well as of other countries in the reg	sed to discuss the Kashmir cludes that the "Islamabad cting a dangerous foreign ences for the peoples of Pak- the region."			1062B
PARISTAN/USSR. During an airport press conferend gorically rejects charges made recently by Sovithat Afghan "subversives" are being trained in Tia claims he has repeatedly invited the Soviet camps themselves to see whether such camps existlaims, have never responded to his offer.	conference, President Zia cate- by Soviet Ambassador Smirnov Lined in camps inside Pakistan, e Soviets to inspect refugee mps exist. The Soviets, he er.	Ф	FBIS (SA) 4 Jun 82	1063

ENTRY NR.	1064	1064B	1064C	2204	2204B	1068	1068B	1068C	1068D
SOURCE	FBIS (SA) 11 Jun 82			Marine Rundschau (Munich) 4/1982		FBIS (USSR) 15 Jun 82			
CATEGORY	Въ			E		Ω			
EVENT 	PAKISTAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan meets with his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko at UN headquarters in New York. According to Pakistani radio coverage based on an AP wire release, the two sides "freely expressed their views on major international issues with special reference to te regional situation. The Pakistani foreign	minister appreciated the assistance given by the Soviet Union for the development of key sectors of Pakistan's economy. He also emphasized that both sides have identical views on the main issues affecting the Third World." FM Khan reportedly briefs Gromyko on the ongoing dialog between India and Pakistan and the NAM ministerial meetings that recently took place in Havana. The two foreign ministers also	exchange ideas on the upcoming talks on Afghanistan scheduled to begin in Geneva on 16 June. No other details of the meeting are provided.	PAKISTAM/PRC. The PRC recently has transferred two Hoku-class patrol boats to Pakistan. Both vessels correspond to the Chinese version of the Soviet Komar-class boats. The two vessels have a diplacement of 71 tons (82 tons fully loaded), and a speed of 36 knots. They are	armed with two missiles similar to the Soviet Styr, as well as two 20-mm guns. With the delivery of these two patrol boats, Pakistan now has missile-equipped vessels in its naval inventory for the first time.	notes the ves in Ge rrevoluti t regime avorable	sides display good will and a realistic, unbiased approach" to the problems besetting the region. Moscow renews its support for the proposals of May 1980 and August 1981 made by the Afghan regime for a suspension of hostilities. The basic thrust of these proposals is to secure international guarantees that Afghanistan's sovereign in-	La Conte ave adopticite cicipanticite refugee	place, however, must start from the premise that the "social and economic reforms [that have taken place] in Afghanistan are irreversible." During his recent talks with Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan, Soviet FM Gromyko underscored the Kremlin's perception that the "imperialist powers and their allies" must be made to understand that "the former Afghanistan doesn't exist." Moscow concludes: "There's a new Afghanistan an independent, nonalined state. This is the opinion of the Soviet Union and all government and public circles in Asia sincerely
DATE	06/10/82			86/18/82	٠.	06/14/82			

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EVENT	interested in a peaceful and fair solution of the problems involving Afghanistan. The proposals of the Afghan government meet these in-	terests and thus deserve careful consideration."
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CATEGORY

SOURCE

ENTRY NR.

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PHILIPPINES

ENTRY NR.	1185	1223	1226 1226B	1621	2254	2254B	1268	1269
SOURCE	Bangkok Post 11 Mar 82	FBIS China 8 April 82	FBIS China 8 April 82	FBIS (USSR) 2 Jun 82	FBIS (PRC) 9 Jun 82		China Daily (Beijing) 9 June 82	FBIS China 10 June 82
CATEGORY	Δι	U	O	យ	ы	·	ρι	ρ.
EVENT	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Twenty-seven Chinese immigrants ask Philippines President Marcos for political asylum or permission to find asylum in another country. The 27 facing deportation to China after allegedly entering the Philippines illegally, state that death awaits them if they are forced to return to China.	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A cultural agreement is signed in Manila between the governments of the Philippines and China. During 1982-83 they will exchange some 2% delegations of artists, writers, scholars, sportsmen and coaches, and art exhibits.	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China and the Philippines agree in Manila to jointly produce a film called "The Emperor of China and the King of Sulu." It will depict "a historical event in the friendship between Chna and the Philippines." In 1417 Paduka Pahala, King of Sulu, visited China with hundreds of followers and was given a grand reception by the Ming Emperor Yonglo. The screenplay will be subject to approval by both parties, and the sound track will be in Chinese and Filipino.	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that V. I. Litvinenko, deputy chairmann of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, is received in Manila by the Prime Minister of the Philippines, Cesar Virata. Tass says that the two leaders discussed ways of extending bilateral cooperation in the economic and technical spheres.	PHILIPPINES/PRC. New China News Agency reports recent interviews with Pedro G. Dumol, head of the Philippine National Electrification Administration. Dumol indicates that prospects of cooperation between China and the Philippino mini-hydro electric power is good. Dumol points out that China already contributes much to the development of the cooperation business with the cooperation of the c	Fillippino mydro-electric power. Under an agreement signed in 1980, China promised to provide Nanila with credit to build 105 power stations with about 500 sets of generators which will have a total capacity of 100,000 kilowatts. China also sends engineers and technicians to the Philippines to help construct mini-hydro power stations.	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Mrs. Imedida Marcos, wife of Philippine President Marcos arrives in Reijing at the invitation of the Chinese government. She meets with China's Premier Zhao Ziyang and exchanges views on international issues.	PHILIPPINES/PRC. In Beijing visiting Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos meets with Deng Xiaoping. He thanks her for taking time out to visit her Chinese friends, and speaks highly of the smooth development of Sino-Philippine relations.
DATE	Ø3/10/82	03/22/82	63/29/82	05/27/82	06/06/82		06/08/82	06/08/82

ENTRY NR.	2253	2253B
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 17 June 82	
CATEGORY	O B	
EVENT	PFILIPPINES/PRC. Mrs. Marcos returns to Manila after a 5-day extended visit to the PRC. She announces that a Chinese trade mission will soon arrive in the country to work out a more dynamic bilateral trade relationship. The First Lady says PRC officials assure her that they	will give the Philippines priority as a source of raw materials for China's industrialization program. Marcos says that right now China is interested in buying four traditional export products from the Philippines: copper, copra, iron ore, and sugar. Mrs. Marcos also says that she held security and political discussions with Chinese officials but declines to give any details.
DATE	96/11/82	

SINGAPORE

ENTRY NR.	6740	07 40 B	87 48C	07 40D	07 40 E	2388	2368B	23Ø8C	1428
SOURCE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Jan 82.		·			FRIS (AP) 10 Feb 82			NY Times 22 Feb 82
CATEGORY	ф					W			Ωι
EVENT 	nn Yew declares in will face a sever: war in the meanti	only way the soviet Communists can triumph is by exploiting their possession of overwhelming force. This force, he explains, could be used in peripheral regions like Angola or to "Finlandize" Europe. It could also be used through arming surrogates like Cuba or Vietnam. The prime minister adds that if the West can match Soviet military strength, "then the pressures on Soviet economic and social structures will become increasingly intolerable. Their system cannot keep up	with the progress and the abundance in production of food and consumer durables of the free enterprise system. If we can survive the next 20 years without a massive war or easy grabs of strategic territories containing oil or strategic minerals by the Soviets, the Communist system will face a severe crisis." Turning to the PRC, Lee observes that China will develop in a way that is totally different from the	USSR, with Beijing's economic programs requiring western cooperation, capital and technology. He says that Beijing has to encourage a free market and that economic decisions must be made by top management, not party bureaucrats. On defense matters, Lee asserts that China does not pose a military threat as Moscow does, and in fact, would be no match for the USSR. He concludes pessimistically that "If the West,	more specifically America, were prepared to look the other way, I would not rule out a Soviet preemptive strike at China's nuclear plants and other military industrial targets."	SINGAPORE/USSR. PM Lee Kuan Yew declares in an interview with US media that an American naval and air presence is required in Southeast Asia to forestall Soviet intimidation. He adds that the United States must ensure that the USSR, either on its own or through its surrogate Vietnam, is not allowed to dominate or intimidate Southeast Asia with	its military might. The Singaporean leader acknowledges, however, that for the time being any possible expansionism by Vietnam has been contained, since Hanoi is tied down fighting Khmer guerrillas in Kampuchened and is facing a perceived Chinese menace on its northern border. Any future expansion by Vietnam can only be at the instigation of Moscowhich would have to provide Hanoi with the necessary weaponry to	oility that China can act est Union tied down on its says that the balance in Scintroducing Chinese militar	SINGAPORE/USSR. Singapore accuses two Russian nationals of engaging in espionage and orders them to leave the country within 24 hours. The Home Ministry announcement says that one of the Russian nationals, Anatoly Larkin, a diplomat attachd to the Soviet Embassy in Singapore, attempted to obtain sensitive military information from a Singaporean Army officer while Aleksandr Bondarev, a marine superintendent, had
DATE	01/05/82					02/01/82		P.	02/22/82

ENTRY NR.	6754	0758	Ø758B	Ø758C
SOURCE	CDN (Colombo) 7 Apr 82	New Times (Moscow) 21 May 82		
CATEGORY 	ស	MP		
EVENT recruited a local businessman for his intelligence network. Official sources said the Singaporean Government was not expected to allow the expulsions to disrupt its diplomatic ties with Moscow.	SINGAPORE/PRC. A Chinese textile mission secures orders worth about \$5.1 million during a selling trip to Singapore. Part of the Chinese textiles which will include cotton and various synthetic fabrics will be fore consumption in Singapore while the remainder will be re-exported. Singapore has already imported \$11.5 million worth of textiles from China during an undisclosed period.	SINGAPORE/USSR. A Soviet news magazine reports that, militarily, "The United States is drawing Singapore into the orbit of its aggressive policies. It wants the island to become a landing strip for its air force planes making flights from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. The port is open to the ships of the US Seventh Fleet. The Island is becoming a major producer and purposed.	Southeast Asia." Quoting the western press, the article continues that according to a CIA forecast the island republic is assuming a "growing role as a supplier of arms to Southeast Asian countries." The article notes that "This may be seen as an attempt to acquire a lever for pressuring the neighboring countries which could become dependent or singapore for the country of spaces and amminition" and concludes	that "a 'Singapore model' of this kind eminently suits the Pentagon and the transnationals."
DATE	04/06/82	05/16/82		

SOUTH KOREA

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ENTRY NR.	0290 . 0290B	Ø291	8953	8966 8966B	67.89
SOURCE	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 12 Jan 82	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 14 Jan 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Jan 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Jan 82	FBIS (China) 1 Feb 82
CATEGORY	A	Ωι	E	된	Ωı
EVENT	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. President of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, arrives in Seoul for talks with the ROK Government concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Herald (Seoul) ICAO has proposed two routes: one over the DPRK routed Tokyo-Pyongyang-Shenyang-Peking and one over the ROK routed Tokyo-Seoul-Peking. North Korea, while agreeing in principle last November to the establishment of an air route over its territory, has proposed a Tokyo-Wonsan-Pyongyang-Peking route. The Korea Herald says that the inauguration of the two air routes is at least four-to-five years away "because Pyongyang is not equiped with sufficient air safety facilities."	Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, meets with ROK government officials concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Herald (Seoul) the unidentified government officials told Dr. Kotaite that the ROK favors the simultaneous establishment of one route over North Korea and one over South Korea and also agrees that the route over South Korea be routed Tokyo-Seoul-Peking. Additionally, the ROK government proposes a third air route. The ROK proposal calls for the additional route to pass over South Korea and link Tokyo and Shanghai. Dr. Kotaite did not comment on this proposal. Dr. Kotaite will leave Seoul for Tokyo on 16 January.	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Ambassador Han Si Hae, North Korea's observer at the United Nations, charges in a press interview that the United States is building up its own forces and those of South Korea and is conspiring with Japan to seize the entire Korean Peninsula to turn it into a base against the USSR.	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The United Nations Command extends invitations for the first time to North Korea and China to send observers to a major military training exercise in South Korea. The invitation calls specifically for the five top delegates from the communist side of the Armistice Commission to attend "Team Spirit' 182," a joint South Korea-U.S. exercise scheduled from February to April. Chief UN Command delegate RADM James G. Storm says the offer is "a genuine and sincere proposal aimed at helping to reduce tension on the peninsula and would enable the communist representatives to see for themselves "the defensive, non-provocative nature of the (Team Spirit) exercise."	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) in a short commentary reiterates China's support for Kim Il-sung's proposal for the peaceful reunification of Korea, and denounces ROK President Chon Tu-hwan's recent proposal as "unrealistic and hypocritical." "The peaceful reunification of Korea can be brought about only if there is no outside inteference. US troops are still stationed in South Korea, and their large scale
DATE	01/11/82	01/13/82	01/13/82	61/23/82	R1/3R/82

ENTRY NR.	8498	1207 1207B	1184	2603	2603B	1465	1425	1425B
SOURCE	FBIS China 17 Feb 82	FBIS (China) 1 March 82	FBIS (AP) 8 Mar 82	Korea Herald (Seoul) 9 Mar 82		Times of India (Bombay) 10 Mar 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Mar 82	
CATEGORY	<u>ο</u> ,	Ωı	U	CEP		a Ci	ш	
EVENT military maneuvers in collaboration with South Korean troops are a threat to the Morthern side and the patriotic people in the south."	DPRK/ROK/PRC. REMMIM RIBAO (Beijing) commentary praises recent (10 February 1982) DPRK proposal for a joint conference of 100 Korean politicians to discuss plans for the reunification of Korea.	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A Reijing broadcast to Korea denounces combined US-ROK military exercise "Team Spirit 82" as provocative. "They always say that the threat of southward invasion exists on the Korean peninsula. Bowever, such propaganda by the United States and South Korea is totally groundless The DPRK has clearly stated that it has no intention to invade the South and has stressed that North-South unification should be achieved peacefully."	ROK/PRC. South Korean FM Lho Shin-yong states that South Korea will open its doors to China and will promote sports exchanges between the two nations even though they have no diplomatic ties.	ROK/PRC. The ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs is reported to have submitted a study to the ROK Mational Assembly outlining ways to promote "substantial" relations with the PRC through proposals for trade and sports exchanges. Although the Korea Herald (Seoul) does not mention other communist nations by name, the newspaper says that the ROK Government wants to establish more conhacts with communist nations	between now and the 1988 Summer Olympics scheduled for Seoul.	ROK/PRC. FW Lho Shin-Yong in testimony to the national assembly says that South Korea will open its doors to China and will promote sports exchanges between the two countries even though they have no diplomatic ties. He also says his country will increase its participation in non-political international events in Eastern Europe and will seek increased indirect, two-way trade with those nations.	PRC. China and the ROK have been carryi e relationship for several years. This ugh Chinese initiative with the actual third party intermediaries. This permits that they have commercial ties with one	the trade vary considerably, from less than \$100 million a year to over \$400 million a year. Chinese exports to South Korea consist of commodities like coal, and condiments such as sesame seeds and red peppers. South Korean exports to China consist of consumer items such as black-and-white TV sets and textiles. China's receptivity to economic exchanges with the ROK is seen by analysts as a consequences of the changes in political and econo-policies wrought by the pragmatic,
DATE 	¢2/17/82	02/26/82	63/08/82	p3/p8/82		23/5 <u>0</u> /63	63/14/82	

ENTRY NR.	1425C	1425D	1716	2601	2601B	1249	1638	1638B	1272
SOURCE			FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 82	New York Times 17 May 82		FBIS China 18 May 82	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82		FBIS China 16 Jun 82
CATEGORY			ρ.	យ		Ωι	ជ		NP
	post-Mao leadership in Beijing. It is also a reflection of Chinese determination to develop its influence among its non-communist neighbors in an effort to limit Soviet inroads into the region. Nevertheless, China while interested in maintaining some contact with Seoul, will not for the time being, extend full diplomatic recognition to	South Korea. In the meantime, the indirect Uninese relationship with Seoul has aroused consternation in Pyongyang which regards itself as the only legitimate government on the Korean Peninsula and there appears to be an almost unbridgeable difference in perceptions between Beijing's pragmatism and the doctrinaire, Stalin-like cult of President Kim Il Sung in North Korea.	ROK/PRC/USSR. South Korean Minister of National Unification Son Chaesik predicts an improvement in relations with China and the Soviet Union will be made in the 1980's through exchanges of visits and the opening of trade.	ROK/PRC. According to information provided by unnamed traders in Hong Kong, the PRC has this year reduced its unofficial trade with South Korea through middlemen in Hong Kong, Japan and Macao. In a comparison of the first quarter 1981 with the first quarter 1982 the following figures are reported. The PRC purchased goods valued at \$26.1	million from the ROK in the first quarter 1982, a decline of Lb percent from the first quarter 1981. In contrast, South Korea purchased \$23 million worth of Chinese goods in the first quarter 1982, Il percent more than a year before. The article speculates that political concerns may have caused the PRC Government to cut back its unofficial approval of trade with South Korea.	ROK/DPRK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) publishes an attack on Chon Tu-hwan, President of the Repblic of Korea, calling him a "fascist butcher."	JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast is a report by The Economist (Tokyo) which retween South Korea and the PRC at \$600 mild the Soviet broadcast China is supplying to other fuels in exchange for radios, and o	modern gauges, and "industrial goods necessary for Beljing to modernize its munitions industry". The Soviet broadcast says that ROK-PRC trade indicates the unscrupulous nature of Chinese leaders.	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Geng Biao, China's Minister of National Defense, leads a friendship delegation to the DPRK. In Pyongyang he says: "The U.S. troops are still hanging on to South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique under the instigation and backng of the United States, has further intensified its setting all kinds of obstacles on the road to North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification of Korea. This will reveal
DATE	-		04/14/82	05/11/82		ø5/18/82	06/12/82		06/14/82

ENTRY NR. 1272B	1273	1278	1278B
SOURCE	China Daily (Beijing) 17 Jun 82	FBIS China 28 Jun 82	
CATEGORY	MP	ρ	
more clearly the true features of the U.S. hegemonists and their plot to create 'two Koreas.' The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause of peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland and strongly demand that the U.S. withdraw all its troops and equipment from South Korea."	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The China Daily (Beijing) reports that Geng Biao, head of a visiting Chinese military delegation in Pyongyang, says that China strongly demands that the US withdraw all its troops and equipment from South Korea.	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) marks the anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War with a story called "All the People are Looking Forward to Reunification." It points out that over 70% of the families in Kaesong City have relatives in South Korea, but for the past 30 years or more they have suffered from separation. For the past 30 years all the Korean people have waged an unremitting struggle for	reunification. "However the Chon Tu-hwan clique, under the profection of the United States has stirred up mutual distrust and antagonistic feelings between the North and the South The people of South Korea were right in saying : Pak Chong-hui was shot for pursuing a policy opposed to dialogue and reunification and Chon Tu-hwan from Kyongsan Province will in the end follow Pak Chong-hui to his grave."
DATE	06/14/82	06/25/82	

THAILAND

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ENTRY NR.	1120	1457	1127	1400	1219	1467
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 12 Jan 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 29 Jan 82	FBIS (AP) 18 Jan 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 29 Jan 82	FBIS (China) 16 Mar 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Mar 82
CATEGORY	ρι	Ф	Ω	<u>O</u> 4	Ω _t	e
EVENT	TEAILAMD/USSR. Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong, angry over a "rude, undiplomatic" note addressed to him allegedly from the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok, orders a senior official to summon Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Kuznetsov to the Foreign Ministry as a protest gesture. In reply, the Soviet Embassy claims the note is a hoax and an investigation should be made of the case.	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach declares unequivocally in a press interview that Vietnam will withdraw completely from Kampuchea when "the Chinese stop their threat against Indochina" and will withdraw partially if the Thais will stop giving weapons and sanctuary on Thai soil to Khmer Rouge guerillas.	THAILAMD/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that the Thai Government has uncovered evidence to refute a claim by a Soviet diplomat that a controversial letter sent to the Foreign Ministry bearing his signature was hoax. The letter was said to be offensive because it called upon "Thailand to cease its collaboration with the US and Chinese imperialists" The evidence refuting the Soviet claim that the letter was a hoax lies in the signature on the letter which matches that of the	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Gen. Sayi Saiyud Kerdphol, in an Armed Forces Day speech, accuses an unnamed superpower of pushing Thailand into a proxy war with neighboring countries. Saiyud's assertion is seen by diplomatic observers as the sharpest public attack yet on Beijing, and may be a signal that Thailand is shifting its policy on Kampuchea away from the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge.	THALAND/PRC. Ye Fei, Commander of the Chinese PLA Navy, arrives in Thailand for a six day official visit. He meets the Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces, the Air Chief Marshal, and the Thai Navy Commander, Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun. Ye Fei praises the Thai government and people for their support of the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression.	THAILAND/PRC. China's invitation to Thai PM Prem Tinsulanond to visit Beijing later this year lends fuel to journalistic speculation that the Chinese gesture may be a reflection of concern that Thailand is about to alter the course of its foreign policy. The invitation follows comments last month by ranking Thai officials that Thailand should adopt a hands-off policy towards Kampuchea and not be
DATE	ø1/08/82	01/11/82	01/17/82	01/26/82	¢3/16/82	03/11/82

ENTRY NR.	1467C	1366	1366B	1194	1237	1101	1101B	1241	. ′	1241B
SOURCE		FBIS (USSR) 22 Mar 82		FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	FBIS China 3 May 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 May 82		FBIS China 11 May 82		
CATEGORY		мР		មា	Ā Ā	ρι		Ωı		
identified too closely with China. The ammbivalence about Kampuchea has been noticed by Vietnam which has noted that "Public opinion in ASEAM countries, including Thailand, has come to realize that Chinese expansionism, which opposes the three Indochina countries and uses	subversive al independ	THAILAMD/PRC/USSR. Moscow Radio Peace and Progress broadcasts in landarin to Southeast Asia concerning the visit by the Commander of the Commander of the PRC Navy, Ye Fei, to Thailand. The broadcast speculates that Ye Fei is in Thailand to "step up [PRC] aid to Pol Pot" and criticizes Thailand because it has "provided shelter to the broads to be a second of the control of the co	Dangir troops of For For on its own territory. The broadcast says further that "Southeast Asian countries have noticed for a long time that China has expanded its naval force in this region".	THAILAND/PRC. The first two shipments of 69,000 tons of the 180,000 to 200 ,000 metric tons of Chinese oil scheduled for delivery in 1982 arrives in Pangkok.	THAILAND/PRC. A friendship delegation from the National Defense College of Thailand arrives in Reijing. The delegation, led by College adviser Hajor General Morakot Thanyasii, is feted by Chi Haotian, DRputy Chief of the General Staff of the PLA.	arrives in Bei mese coalition s before his d ed coalition w	resistance groups could overcome their differences and form a united front to dislodge some 200,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.	THAILAMD/PRC. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi arrives in Reijing and discusses the situation in Southeast Asia and especially the Kampu-chean situation with Chinese Foriegn Minister Huang Hua. At a banguet Huang Rua, At a banguet when any that China attaches great importance to the efforts	made by Thailand and the other ASEAN countries to defend the principles of the UN Charter and implement UN Resolutions on Kapuchea.	Huang Hua urges all justice-upholding countries to continue their efforts to have Vietnam abide by UN Resolutions and withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, as well as working to promote the alliance of all patriotic forces in Kampuchea.
DATE		fi3/18/82		83/27/82	ga/3g/82	05/02/82		65/10/82	••	

ENTRY NR.	0762	1734	1735	1735B	1243	1243B	1669	1609B	. 1736
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SOURCE	SWB (Reading, UK) 26 May 82	FBIS (AP) 12 May 82	Bangkok Post 11 May 82		FBIS China 13 May 82		FBIS (USSR) 13 May 82		FBIS (AP) 12 May 82
CATEGORY	Щ	ជ	ρι		Δι		Ωι		Z
EVENT	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Vice Minister of Commerce Praphet Limpraphan announces that trade between Thailand and the USSR in 1981 amounted to \$510 million. The major Thai export items to the USSR consisted of rice, tapioca, maize, sorghum, raw sugar and minerals. The major Russian export items to Thailand were mostly chemical products.	THAILAND/PRC. Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade and Industry Minister Gordeyev meets with his Thai counterpart to jointly set a trade agreement between the two countries during the next four year.	THAILAND/PRC. The Bangkok Post reporting on Thai FM Sitthi Savetsila's trip to China, states that he went with three objectives in mind; the improvement of bilateral relations, the formation of a loose tripartite coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea, and to gain an understanding of recent leadership changes in Beijing. The newspaper	further comments that Thai-Chinese diplomatic ties can be further strengthened with greater trade volume, especially at a time when China is seeking closer cooperation with Thailand in order to keep the Soviets from dominating the region.	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk meets with journalists in Reijing, and announces that he met with visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi on 11 May. He expresses deep thanks to Thailand for all it has done for Kampuchean refugees and to help Kampuchea regain its independence. He says that he and his Thai guests hold entirely identical views on	the issue of forming a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea. "We hope that Mr. Son Sann and Mr. Khieu Samphan succeed as soon as possible in reaching an accord between their factions which will make it possible to form a tripartite coalition government."	THAILAND/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Mandarin to Southeast Asia is critical of Thailand for what it describes as increasingly hostile actions toward Rampuchea. The broadcast speculates that a recent visit by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila to Beijing was for the purose of coordinating further actions against Kampuchea. The	broadcast maintains that Vietnamese troops are in Kampuchea at the request of that country's legitimate government, and that Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea, "as soon as the Chinese threat to Kampuchea and Vietnam is eliminated."	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy Navy Commander in Chief Adm Praphat Chanthawirat denies a press report that Soviet submarines had recently intruded into Thai territorial waters. He states that the Thai navy is on the alert and it is impossible for foreign vessels to enter Thai waters undetected.
DATE	05/11/82	05/11/82	05/11/82		05/12/82		05/12/82		05/12/82

ENTRY NR.	6763 8763B	1245 1245B	1246	1246B	12460	1613	1738
SOURCE	SWB (Reading, UK) 26 May 82	FBIS China 13 May 82	FBIS China 14 May 82			FBIS (USSR) 24 Hay 82	FBIS (AP) 16 Hay 82
CATEGORY	ω	Ω ₁	<u>C-</u> 4			ស	සු
EVENT 	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand and the USSR sign a commercial agreement under which Bangkok will sell to Noscow 700-800 thousand tons of rice, 100-200 thousand tons of maize, 50-75 thousand tons of sorghum, 2-3 thousand tons of rubber, 30-40 thousand tons of rapioca,20 thousand tons of the sand tons of the USSR in turn will sell machinery and chemical products to Thailand. No prices have yet been set in the transaction because Thailand is unable to determine the value of its agricultural products in advance.	THAILAND/PRC. Deng Xiaoping, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, meets in Beijing with visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi, and tells him that China supports an early unification of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea. Deng adds that the alliance should not weaken the anti-Vietnamese forces that are now fighting at the front in Kampuchea. He goes on to note that while China wishes to promote such an alliance, "We do not impose our views on others and do not interfere in their internal affairs."	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) condemns recent statements of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and repeats China's position that complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is the only solution to the problem. Nguyen Co Thach told an AFP correspondent on 5 May that if a treaty were signed with China, Vietnam would	withdraw all its troops, while if an agreement were concluded with Thailand, Vietnam would agree to a partial withdrawal. He also stressed that Kampuchea should be allowed to "vacate" its seat at the UN General Assembly this year "However every plot by the great and small hegenomists, that is, by the Soviets and the Vietnamese, has gone completely bankrupt. Just as Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs	Sitthi Savetsila pointed out a few days ago in refuting Mguyen Co Thach's fallacy, the Vietnamese have repeated this demand every year, but Democratic Kampuchea has won ever-greater support at the United Mations.	THAILAND/USSR. A Soviet trade delegation to Thailand led by Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Gordeyev holds talks at the Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. At the conclusion of the talks a protocol was signed and lists of goods were exchanged.	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand and the Soviet Union sign an agreement to promote bilateral trade. Items of goods which the Soviet Union agrees to buy are rice, maize, tapioca, rubber, raw sugar and textile products. In return the Soviet Union asks Thailand to buy machinery and equipment including such items as tractors and diesel engines.
DATE	05/13/82	Ø5/13/82	05/13/82			65/13/82	05/13/82

ENTRY NR.	1740	1247 1247B	0769 0769B	Ø769C	0769D	Ø769E	Ø769F
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 17 May 82	FBIS China 17 May 82	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 7 Jun 82				
CATEGORY	ឌ្ឌ	Δ,	Ωı				
EVENT	THAILAND/PRC. Thai FM Sitthi Savetsila tells newsmen upon returning from his trip to China that both countries have agreed to expand bila- teral trade.	THAILAND/PRC. XINHUA reports that on his return to Bangkok after a five day visit to China Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi said the result of the talks with China was very satisfactory. Chinese leaders support the approach of Thailand and ASEAN to the situation in Southeast Asia. Sitthi praised Prince Sihanouk, whom he met in Beijing, but said that the key to a tripartate alliance of anti-Vietnamese forces lay in the willingness of the Khmer people. "We are not in a position to force any side to form an alliance."	THAILAND/PRC. Thailand's traditional fear of an expanding Vietnam has induced its leaders to seek the protection of China, the dominant regional power. The two countries share a long-term common purpose in opposing Hanoi over its invasion of Rampuchea, and unlike the United States, the Chinese presence in the region is likely to be much more stable and permanent. There is also the recognition in Bangkok that relentless and direct political and economic pressure against Vietnam can be applied only by Beijing. This Chinese pressure already is evident in three arenas of competition: first, in threatening a second	punitive invasion, China has compelled Vietnam to maintain forces along its northern border, forces that could otherwise threaten Thailand from Kampuchea; second, China has compelled Vietnam to maintain forces along its northern border, forces that could otherwise threaten Thailand from Kampuchea; second, China's influence with the Khmer Rouge has made Beijing's concurrence essential in any plan to bring thomselves an anti-Vietnamese Whener and anti-Vietnamese Whener and American in Franches.	China's international influence has assisted in the imposition of an economic blockade upon Vietnam, which is confined now to seeking Soviet and East European aid. Bangkok's tilt towards Beijing became more pronounced after the Vietnamese military incursions into Thailand. In October 1980, Thai PM Prem Tinsulanonda sought Chinese assistance in forming an anti-Vietnamese Rhmer coalition and in calling for an international conference on Kampuchea during his visit to Bei-	previ 1 Khme ickly esulti s to a	that could have progressively disadvantageous consequences for Bang-kok. First, the quid pro quo cost of Beijing's protection has been virtual Thai acceptance of the principle of Chinese support for the local communist parties of SR Asia. Thailand's tolerance of this political support produces strains within ASEAM, where Malaysia and Indonesia regard China as the principal long-term threat. Second, Thailand's present relationship with China provokes opposition from within
DATE	05/15/82	05/16/82	96/02/82				er.

DATE

ENTRY NR.

8769Н

EVENT.	CATEGORY	SOURCE
the ranks of the Thai military. The "young Turks" who launched the attempted coup of April 1981 called for a more neutral foreign policy. Subsequently, in January 1982, Armed Forces Commander Saiyud Kerdphol obliquely referred to China when he spoke of a superpower that was pushing Thailand into a proxy war with Vietnam. In the absence of feasible alternatives for Bangkok, in the face of the continuing Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, however, Thailand's dependence on China is likely to be strengthened and its detrimental consequences increased.		

VIETNAM

79

DATE	EVENT 	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/82	ASEAN/SRV/USSR. Official Soviet media charge Beijing and Washington with "exploiting most actively the Kampuchean problem" and with using the issue "to play off the five ASEAN states against the three states of Indo-China-socialist Vietnam, People's Democratic Laos and Peoples Kampuchea." The article notes that the Indochinese states are "the main obstacle in the way of Chinese expansionism and US imperialist	Δı	New Times (Moscow) 1/82	Ø948
01/01/82	penetiation into southeast asia. SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) condemns China for rejecting Vietnam's offer of a Tet ceasefire.	д	FBIS (AP) 4 Jan 82	1113
01/03/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. A commentary in People's Daily, the official party organ, provides Chinese acknowledgement for the first time that Vietnam may be encountering friction in its relationship with the USSR. The commentary also implies that the SRV is not simply a partner in hegemonistic collusion with the USSR. But may be opposing Moscow as well.	Ωι	FEER (Hong Kong) 5 Feb 82	1515
				1515B
01/04/82	(C. Vietnamese Embassy in China an seven captured Vietnamese soldiers (Lunar New Year "Tet"). Chinese s to a Vietnamese proposal that duri refrain from armed hostile activit	MP	FBIS (China) 4 Jan 82	0477
	tense situation in the border areas has been caused by the Vietnamese authorities. "During the Spring Festival or at any time, so long as the Vietnamese make no military provocations and encroachments on the Chinese border, the Chinese side will not open fire, and there will be peace and stability in the Sino-Vietnamese border area."			Ø477B
01/04/82	SRV/PRC. China rejects a Vietnamese proposal for a ceasefire on the occasion of Tet, the lunar new year festival. According to Vietnamese sources, it is the third time Beijing has rejected such a proposal. In a separate development, Nhan Dan (People's Daily) attacks China the constitution of the separate and ten-	CP	Times of India (Bombay) 5 Jan 82	0739
	havade Vietnam again." has increased its sup; most reactionary circ nam and other Indochir			Ø739B

ENTRY NR.	1114	1115	0741 0741B	0295	Ø295B	0479	1423	1423B	1457
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 4 Jan 82	FBIS (AP) 6 Jan 82	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 7 Jan 82		FBIS (China) 7 Jan 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 15 Jan 82		FEER (Hong Kong) 29 Jan 82
CATEGORY	O4	Ωı	ρι	Δι		W	w		<u>α</u>
EVENT	SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) broadcasts a report claiming undisputed sovereignty over the Spratly and Paracel Islands in the face of Chinese claims.	SRV/PRC. The Vietnam Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes Against Vietnam issues a communique denouncing war crimes committed by Chinese troops against Vietnam in the last three months of 1981.	INDIA/SRV/PRC. CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiao-ping declares in an interview with Tanjug (Yugoslav Press Agency) that the recent Sino-Indian talks on the border issue were "extremely favorable." Referring to Chinese relations with the USSR, Deng repeats the accusation that the Soviet Union has deployed one million troops on its border with China and is supporting "Vietnam's small-scale hegemony." The Chinese leader says that relations with Vietnam can be improved if Hanoi gives up its "expansionism and hegemony."	SRV/PRC/USSR. Tass (Moscow) criticizes the PRC for refusing to consider proposals initiated by the SRV which it says would ease tensions on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Soviet news agency says the PRC recently rejected a proposal by the SRV to terminate all armed conflicts on the border from 20 to January 1982. Tass concludes that Beijing is responsible for continued noor relations between the bord	and SRV.	SRV/PRC. XINHUA reports from Beijing that in December 1981 armed Vietnamese personnel conducted 280 armed provocations, killing and wounding four Chinese civilians and soldiers. 255 incidents took place in Guangxi and 25 in Yunnan.	nat the USSR may .n South Vietnam ., located in Dal . production. Sc modifications to	the USSR.	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach declares unequivocally in a press interview that Vietnam will withdraw completely from Kampuchea when "the Chinese stop their threat against Indochina" and will withdraw partially if the Thais will stop giving weapons and sanctuary on Thai soil to Khmer Rouge guerillas.
DATE	01/04/82	01/04/82	01/05/82	01/06/82		01/07/82	01/09/82		01/11/82

ENTRY NR.	0481	0954	1126	0487 0487B	1510	0967B	1318
SOURCE	FBIS (China) 18 Jan 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 Jan 82	FBIS (AP) 18 Jan 82	FBIS (China) 25 Jan 82	SWB (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 82	Times of India (Bombay) 24 Jan 82	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jan &2
CATEGORY	MP	Ωι	Ωι	ВР	S EI	Ф	ω
EVENT	SRV/PRC. The Chinese government releases seven Vietnamese prisoners of war, so that they can be reunited with their families for the Spring Festival (Lunar New Year). All seven soldiers admitted they had infringed on China's territorial sovereignty. Eleven Chinese people illegally captured and detained by Vietnam were also handed back.	SRV/PRC. China and Vietnam exchange captured personnel in anticipation of the Lunar New Year holiday. The personnel released comprise seven Vietnamese soldiers, four shipwrecked Vietnamese fishermen, and eleven Chinese nationals. The exchange was carried out in the area of the Friendship Gate/Pass near Dong Dang, Lang Son Province.	SRV/PRC. The Vietnamese Government releases 11 Chinese captured while intruding into Vietnamese territory. The release is made on the occasion of the coming Lunar New Year festival.	SRV/PRC/USSR, RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) quotes a story in LIBRE BELGIQUE that in order to repay its debt to the USSR, Vietnam will supply the Soviet Union with 500,000 laborers during 1981-1985. The Belgian paper also says that 50,000 laborers have already left Vietnam, most of them for Siberia. RENMIN RIBAO remarks that it is a strange sort of "socialist big family" which contains creditors on the one hand and debtors who must repay their debts by labor on the other.	SRV/USSR. The Soviet-Vietnamese intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation meets for its eighth session in Hanoi to discuss the transportation of goods between the two countries. The negotiators decide on measures to be taken for the forwarding of goods to the ports of embarkation and for the improvement of loading facilities at such ports.	SRV/PRC. Vietnam accuses China of preparing for another large-scale assult across the Sino-Vietnamese border. A statement released by the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok says that Beijing as "aided and abetted by US imperialists" is "setting up bases inside Vietnam for counterrevolutionary subversion." The statement further alleges that China is increasing its forces along its southern frontier in a "truculent move to push the war to the Vietnamese border and legalize the illegal annexation of a part of Vietnamese territory."	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Ngyuen Lam, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission, on 22 January. The two held a "friendly conversation" concerning economic cooperation between the two countries. Pravda does not mention the specific
DATE	01/15/82	01/15/82	01/15/82	Ø1/20/82	01/20/82	01/23/82	01/23/82

ENTRY NR.	1312	1401	1401B	1401C	1511	0489	1137	1402
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 25 Jan 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Feb 82			SWB (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 82	FBIS (China) 1 Feb 82	FBIS (AP) 1 Feb 82	New Times (Moscow)
CATEGORY	Ωι	. MP			ES	МЪ	Ф	ρı
EVENT issues discussed at the meeting.	SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Order of Lenin to two Vietnamese leaders: Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Truong Chinh, Chairman of the SRV State Council.	SRV/PRC. Hanoi scores a propaganda victory over Beijing by bringing the Sino-Vietnamese border conflict to the personal attention of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. In a message received by SRV Foreign Minister Pham Van Dong, the Secretary General affirms his readiness "to contribute to the search for a peaceful solution" between this property of the search for a peaceful solution.	tation was again calm and that no military activation was again calm and that no military activide along the border between Vietnam and China unar New Year. The statement contradicts reposit violated its own unilateral ceasefire during frequent armed provocations along the common that the common the common the common that the common the common the common that	wake of the de Cuellar message, China dismisses another proposal by Vietnam for a third round of border talks that have now been adjourned since March 1980.	SRV/USSR. The USSR is helping Vietnam build a 2 million kilowatt power project, the largest in SE Asia, on the Da (Black) River. A construction channel 70 meters wide and nearly 1.5 kilometers long is being built in preparation for the 600 meter base necessary for the dam. A machine room will be cut out of rock to house eight 240 Megawatt units.	SRV/PRC. XINHUA reports that during the Spring Festival period Vietnamese forces frequently carried out armed provocations in China's border regions in Guangxi and Yunnan, killing and wounding many Chinese border residents.	SRV/PRC. In a note to the Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, the Vietnamese Government proposes the resumption of Sino-Viet- namese talks.	SRV/PRC. In a diplomatic note to Beijing, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry proposes a halt to armed confrontations on the Sino-Vietnamese border, and the resumption of bilateral talks suspended by China in March 1980, in an effort "to ease tensions, normalize the situation in the border regions and thus provide conditions for a peaceful settlement of issues" between the two countries.
DATE	01/24/82	01/28/82		·	01/28/82	Ø1/29/82	01/30/82	01/30/82

ENTRY NR.	0497 0497B	0497C	1339	1339B	6492	0492B	Ø972	0972B
SOURCE	FBIS China 18 Feb 82		FBIS (USSR) 12 Feb 82		FBIS China 3 Feb 82		New York Times 4 Feb 82	
CATEGORY	Ωι		Ωι		Œ		MP	
EVENT 	Se Communist Party, carries an artic Southeast Asia, The Soviet University of Malacca, and so be as been to use Vietnam as its Cugreatly inceased its military stean areas, using its bases in Vietnam as HONGOI, the Soviet Union and SR ASEAM countries, demoralizing and	that the people of Southeast Asia have to persistently carry on a struggle to stop the Soviet hegenmonists' expansion in Southeast Asia.	agreement on furth ions of the USSR an the provisions of xperience in "organ	tionally, trade union organizations irom the two countries Will participate in Joint research projects.	SRV/PRC. XINHUA commentary accuses the SRV authorities of hypocrisy and perfidy in proposing a "Spring Festival cease-fire" in the border regions and widely publicizing this proposal, and then committing military provocations on 44 occasions during this year's Spring Festival. It concludes that if the Vietnamese authorities really have	any desire to reduce tension and create conditions for a peaceful settlement, they have only to prove it by their actions.	recent Lunar New of Vietnam. In the oil of hypocrisy in thile instigating the rear holiday. The	only a few days after Vietnam scores a propaganda coup by getting the new UN Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to agree to mediate the Sino-Vietnamese border dispute. In a meeting with SRV PH Pham Van Dong, the Secretary General stated that he was ready to help "contribute to a peaceful solution" to the frontier problem." Observers note that de Cuellar's statement has combined with Vietnamese public offers to put Beijing on the defensive.
DATE	\$2/\$1/82		n2/n1/82		02/62/82		02/02/82	

EMTRY NR.	1140	1327	1403	1403B	1403C	1403C	1484	lagae
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 4 Feb 82	FBIS (USSR) 3 Feb R2	FEER (Hong Kong) 5 Feb 82				Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 Feb 82	
CATEGORY	MP	Σ	छ				МЪ	·
EVENT	SRV/USSR. Chief of Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Marshal Nikolay V. Ogarkov arrives in Hanoi for an official visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Defense Ministry.	SRV/USSR. Marshall M.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, arrives in Hanoi for an official visit. He is welcome at the airport by Hoang Van Thai, deputy national defense minister of Vietnam and Col. General Le Trong Tan, chief of staff of the Vietnamese People's Army.	KAMP/SRV/USSR. The Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea and the USSR are making it clear that they want continued large-scale aid, including food, for Kampuchea from non-communist sources, provided there are no strings attached. Kampuchean FM Hun Sen affirms in an interview that his country still needs assistance from UN organizations and voluntary	agencies which diaw most of their money from government and public contributions in Western nations and Japan. In a separate interview, a Soviet embassy official in Phnom Penh acknowledges that aid from non-communist sources to Kampuchea since the ouster of the Khmer Rouge has been "immense" and notes that Kampuchean leaders have expressed their gratitude repeatedly for the unqualified assistance rendered to their country. The official roughts of the constant of the constan	"has no special interests in Cambodia. That is why we do not disagree with any such aid (from the West) as long as the Cambodian Government wants it." Diplomatic observers believe that the Soviet and Hun Sen statements are an indication that Moscow, Hanoi, and Phnom Penh are worried that the Soviet bloc will be unable to make up for an expected big cut in aid to Kampuchea from the non-communicational in 1002	no special interests in Cambodia. That is why we do not disagree with any such aid (from the West) as long as the Cambodian Government wants it." Diplomatic observers believe that the Soviet and Hun Sen statements are an indication that Moscow; Hanoi, and Phnom Penh are worried that the Soviet bloc will be unable to make up for an expected big cut in aid to Kampuchea from the non-communist world in 1982.	SRV/USSR. A high-ranking Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, vice defense minister and Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, arrives in Hanoi to confer with its Vietnamese counerparts. The military officials of both nations are expected to hold discussions on Indochina and to visit the front in Rampu-	chea where Vietnam has stationed 200,000 troops. Marchal Ogarkov reaffirms at a meeting with SRV FM Pham Van Pong that Moscow will give Vietnam "every possible aid to increase its material and moral strength."
DATE	02/03/82	92/83/82	fi2/fi3/82				Ø2/Ø3/82	

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
92/04/82	SRV/USSR. VMA reports that a cooperation agreement between Vietnamese and Soviet trade unions was signed in Moscow.	Èι	FBIS (AP) 5 Feb 82	1141
62/04/82	SRV/USSR. A Soviet domestic broadcast in Moscow reports that Marshall Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, met today with Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers in Hanoi. According to the broadcast Pham Van Dong expressed his appreciation for Soviet military aid to Vietnam.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 5 Feb 82	1328
02/p6/82	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. XINHUA comments on a statement by Hun Sen, FM of the Vietnam-installed regime in Phnom Penh, who told AFP that only by hot pursuit into Thailand could Vietnamese troops hope to wipe out Khmer Rouge and troops of Son Sann and Sihanouk. Xinhua describes the remarks as the most bare-faced threat mouthed by those in Hanoi or because the country. It holds to be when the comes	Ωι	FBIS China 8 Feb 82	0493
	Funom Fenn to an Abend Country. It helps to show from whence comes the threat to ASEAN and Southeast Asia."			Ø493B
g2/d8/82	KAMP/SRV/PRC. FM Hun Sen of Cambodia's Hanoi-supported government declares in an interview that President Heng Samrin will ask Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia only when the Phnom Penh regime's "independence and sovereignty is no longer threatened from the outside by Chinese expansionists, US imperialists and other international	. w	FEER (Hong Kong) 12 Feb 82	1408
	reactionary forces." Hun Sen hints at a partial windrawal if Thailand stops supplies from reaching the anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance groups in western Cambodia but indicates that China will have to stop threatening Vietnam before a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will be considered.			1408B
02/10/82	SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Marshall Mikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces today ended his official visit to Vietnam. He was seen off at the airport by Col. [General] Le Truong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army.	ĸ	FBIS (USSR) 11 Feb 82	1336
02/11/82	SRV/PRC. On February 11 the Chinese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing strongly protesting against Vietnamese armed provocations and intrusions. From December 21, 1981 to January 29, 1982 there were 416 instances of Vietnamese armed provocations, 44 of which took place during the Spring Festival. They inflicted heavy losses of life and property on the Chinese inhabitants.	MP	Beijing Review 22 Feb 82	0496
02/11/82	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the Soviet Union sign a protocol in Moscow on goods exchange and payments for 1982.	ា	FBIS (AP) 12 Feb 82	1148

ENTRY NR.	1414B	1414C	1414D	1154	1415	1415B	1514	0499	1201	1460
SOURCE				FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 82	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Feb 82		SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Feb 82	FBIS (China) 18 Feb 82	FBIS (China) 19 Feb 82	CDM (Colombo) 20 Feb 82
CATEGORY			·	Ф	գ		ជ	Δ,	ρ,	GN GN
EVENT	ro-Soviet Vietnamse forces have- se-supported domestic communis Ly armed and aggressive Vietna E the region. SE Asian speake over possible US military aid	ing their country. In the United States to ne Hanoi's dependence or ry concerned," about States in the Philip Country concerned," about States in the Philip Country C	\sim \sim	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. The fifth Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference opens in Vietiane.	SRV/PRC. Vietnam accuses China of trying to solidify its occupation of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea by bringing in earth from China to sustain vegetation on the barren and scattered archipelago. The official daily, Nhan Dan, notes that the Chinese Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi and his deputy Yang Yong brought earth from the mainland to plant coconut trees when they recently visited	the islands.	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese and Soviet officials inaugurate the Bim Son cement plant, a project built with Russian economic and technical assistance.	SRV/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that China rejects as "sheer propaganda" Vietnam's latest proposal for resumption of bilateral talks. The negotiations, begun after the border conflict in February-March 1979, have been frozen since 1980 by China, which has turned down all Vietnamese offers to resume them.	SRV/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that China is seeking to promote a summit of the leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean movements by inviting former PM Son Sann to Beijing when DK leader Khieu Sampan and Prince Sihanouk are also there. The possibility of an anti-Vietnamese summit was discussed when Deng Xiaoping met Sihanouk in Beijing February 18.	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC. The Indochinese countries end their foreign ministers' conference in Vientiane stressing that the Heng Samrin regime is the "only legal and authentic representative" of Kampuchea and accusing China of "blockading and encircling Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos." Leaders of these countries also affirm that the basic problem in Southeast Asia is Beijing's "policy of aggression and intervention"
DATE	!			02/16/82	#2/16/82		02/17/82	62/18/82	02/19/82	02/19/82

ENTRY NR.	1161	1202 1262B	1203	1346 1346B	1461	1461B	1347
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	Beijing Review (Beijing) 1 March 82	FBIS (China) 22 Feb 82	FBIS (USSR) 23 Feb 82	CDM (Colombo) 21 Feb 82		FBIS (USSR) 23 Feb 82
CATEGORY	ď	Ω,	Ωı	Ω,	A W		ρ,
EVENT towards Indochina.	SRV/USSR. The USSR Academy of Sciences delegation concludes its visit to Vietnam. The delegation had been invited by the Vietnam Commission for Investigation of US Chemical Warfare Consequences in Vietnam.	THAI/SRV/PRC. REMMIN RIBAO (Beijing) describes the communique issued at the close of "the so-called Indochinese foreign ministers' conference" which expressed Vietnam's desire to establish contacts with Thailand and then to consider "partial withdrawal" from Kampuchea as "no more than an old trick." The Thai FM, Sitthi, is praised for sternly pointing out to Vietnam that the key to safeguarding peace and stability lies in Vietnam fulfilling the UN resolution and withdrawing all troops unconditionally.	SRV/PRC. Khieu Samphan, PM of Democratic Kampuchea arrives in Reijing and meets with Prince Sihanouk. They appeal to former premier Son Sann to join them in a summit of anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean movements. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang hosts a banguet for Khieu Samphan.	SRV/PRC/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) uses the third anniversary of the beginning of the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese War to condemn the PRC and praise Vietnam. Pravda asserts that, "the Chinese leadership is acting in the interests of the United States in Asia in order to carry out the strategy of American imperialism aimed at combating revolutionary movements throughout the World." On the other hand the Vietnamese people are "fulfilling their international duty with regard to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Rampuches."	SRV/KAMP/PRC. Vietnam condemns the agreement to form a coalition government reached in Beijing by the two Khmer resistance factions represented by Khieu Samphan and Prince Morodom Sihanouk. A commentary in the official daily Nhan Dan derides the efforts of the two Khmer groups saying that they "could not agree on anything except to be	obequent lackeys of China in Opposing the Cambodian and Viethamese peoples."	LAOS/KAM/THAI/SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reporting on the 5th conference of foreign ministers from Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam in Vientiane says that the conference has resulted in a new initiative on the part of the 3 countries intended to improve their relations with Thailand. The new intiative is described as follows: "In continuing their efforts aimed at developing goodheighborly relations with other states
DATE	02/20/82	02/20/82	02/20/82	02/20/82	62/28/82		02/21/82

ENTRY NR.	1164	1462	1462B	1205	1206	1206B	1169	1208
SOURCE	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 82	CDN (Colombo) 23 Feb 82		FBIS (China) 24 Feb 82	FBIS (China) 26 February 82		FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 82	FBIS (China) 3 Mar 82
CATEGORY	Сų	MP		Ωı	Ω4		ω	МР
EVENT of Southeast Asia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have made a fresh step in Vientiane. They have expressed readiness to discuss with Thailand all problems of mutual interest through direct or indirect talks. Kampuchea and Vietnam, provided success at such talks becomes manifest, will agree to a withdrawal from Kampuchea of a part of the Vietnamese troops doing their international duty there."	SRV/USSR. Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the USSR M.K. Baybakov meets in Hanoi with Mguyen Lam, chairman of the State Plan- ning Committee of Vietnam to discuss cooperation in the field of plan- ning.	ssues a signed commentary accusing Han miling face policy" towards Thailand. Ith its Soviet allies aimed at wiping a and forming an Indochina federation. Soviet Union and Vietnam then plan to	Thailand, take possession of the Straits of Malacca and control SE Asia," it added.	SRV/PRC. Khieu Samphan, visiting PM of Democratic Kampuchea, meets with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in Beijing. Deng praises the government of Democratic Kampuchea for its correct stand of united resistance aganst Vietnamese aggression.	THAI/SRV/PRC. Beijing broadcast to Vietnam labels as false the 19 February Vietnam News Agency denial of the Thai Armed Forces Supreme Command's statement on Vietnamese intrusion into Thailand and armed clashes with Thai border policemen. The evidence produced by the Thai authorities includes the bodies of 5 Thai policemen killed by Vietnam-	ese troops as well as the 19 February intrusion of a Vietnamese aircraft which spread toxic chemicals on five localities in Thailand. Beijing radio concludes: "It is crystal clear who is causing tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border. This incident brings to mind the Vietnamese authorities ballyhoo about the Sino-Vietnamese border incidents during the Lunar New Year Festival."	SRV/USSR. Minutes of the third session of the working team for electric power cooperation in the Vietnamese-Soviet Commission on Economic-Scientific-Technical Cooperation are signed in Hanoi by Soviet and Vietnamese representatives.	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. XINHUA Commentary charges the Soviet Union with launching a two-pronged offensive against the ASEAN countries. On the one hand its own forces and those of its proxy, Vietnam, pose a military threat; while on the other hand it sends spies to collect sensitive information and carry out disruptive and subversive activities in ASEAN countries Moscow's intention is to use Indo-
DATE	g2/22/82	02/22/82		62/24/82	02/24/82		Ø2/26/82	02/26/82

ENTRY NR. 1208B	1209	1211	1355 1355B	1448 1448B	1212
SOURCE	FBIS (China) 3 Mar 82	FBIS (China) · 4 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 3 Mar 82	CDN (Colombo) 1 Mar 82	Beijing Review 1 March 82
CATEGORY	ВР	MP	ω	ФМ	MP
china as a springboard to further the Kremlin's infiltration and expansion in Southeast Asia. Sitting by and watching Hanoi's aggression against Kampuchea means sitting by and watching Moscow establish a more consolidated base for advance in this region. Whether to continue to support the patriotic Kampuchean army and people in their struggle or to weaken and allow the Soviet Union and Vietnam to push deep to the south is an important choice for the countries of the	SRV/PRC/USSR. REMMIN RIBAO (Beijing) comments that the Soviet Union's support of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea has saddled it with a dual burden. Not only must the USSR provide aid to the SRV but it must also help the puppet regime in Phnom Penh. The Soviet Union provides grain and petroleum, both of which are in short supply at home. "The hegenomist is really not having a good time of it."	SRV/PRC. XIMHUA commentary on the current Vietnamese offensive in western Kampuchea claims that the escalation of the war demonstrates that the real fighting ability of the Vietnamese forces is on the decline. It also shows that the war will be protracted and arduous, and that there will be setbacks. "Vietnam's escalation of its war in Kampuchea reveals the falsity of its 'peace' chant."	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) says that N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, has ended a visit to the SRV. While in Vietnam, Baybakov held talks with Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and Miquyen Lam, chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission. Pravda gives the following account of these talks. "During these talks, which took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere of complete understanding, topical problems of Vietnam's social and economic development in the current 5-year plan (1981-1985) and for the period through 1990 were discussed. Particular attention was paid to questions relating to the formulation of food and fuel and energy program."	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. A MCMA (Xinhua) commentary calls for continued support of the Khmer Rouge in the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea. The article notes that "those countries that have the tranguility and peace of the region at heart" should "continue to support the patriotic Kampuchean army and people." Observers in Beijing believe China is trying to revive flagging ASEAN support for the Khmer Rouge who have rejected a loose coalition of Khmer resistance movements because it would erode their international status.	SRV/PRC/USSR. XIMHUA (Beijing) commentary discusses the visit of the Soviet Chief of Staff, General Ogarkov, to Vietnam. It quotes AFP as saying he is in Vietnam to arrange for the construction of more Soviet bases in that country, using Hanoi's needs for economic and military aid to further Soviet strategic interests. The commentary concludes that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have complementary needs, the one
DATE	02/27/82	02/28/82	62/28/82	02/28/82	03/01/82

ENTRY NR. 1212B	1352	1352B	1362	1362B	1362C	1450	1450B	1443	1443B
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 2 Mar 82		FBIS (USSR) 11 Mar 82			Le Monde (Paris) 2 Mar 82		FEER (Hong Kong) 12 Mar 82	
CATEGORY	<u>e</u>		Ω			Q		Δı	
EVENT for bases for its southward expansion and the other for support for its regional hegenomy. Therefore, "Any country that hopes to pull Hanoi from Moscow's domination by providing assistance and making loans, compromises or concessions will surely meet failure."	LAOS/KAM/SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports on an article by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, published in the March issue of World Marxist Review (Moscow). In the article Mguyen Duy Trinh maintains that the reason there is close cooperation between within maintains that the reason there is comperation between	her "reacti		the ASEAN countries have begun to understand that the main threat to their independence and security is China." Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of Laos is credited with this quote: "The Lao People's Democratic Republic is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, in the front ranks of the struggle against Chinese hegemonism and expansionism." Finally, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Commit-	tee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is quoted as saying, "Washington and Beijing are making every effort to try to foist on the Kampuchean people the authority of their puppets."	n an he E chdr chat	east Asia and urges all regional nations to support the knmer kouge who, according to western sources, have recently suffered major reverses on the battlefield.	ASEAN/KAMP/SRV/PRC. Chinese Vice-FM Han Nianlong warns in a press interview that any attempt to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem by condoning Vietnamese aggression and using a coalition government as a cover to attenuate Khmer Rouge influence is "extremely dangerous." The Chinese statesman's declaration apparently reflects	Beijing's deep concern at ASEAN efforts to seek a political settlement in Kampuchea at the expense of the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful of the three anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance movements. Han aims his criticism especially at Malaysia and Indonesia, noting that "a call for a political settlement without mentioning the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops would amount to deception." He reminds his audience of the contribution made by the Khmer Rouge in the anti-Vietnamese
DATE	03/01/82		Ø3/Ø1/82			ø3/ø1/82		ø3/ø2/82	

EMTRY NR. 1443C	1371	1175	1178	1180	1181	1183	. 1213	1213B	1214
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 25 Mar 82	Bangkok Post 11 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 5 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 8 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 8 Mar 82	FBIS (AP) 9 Mar 82	Beijing Review 8 Mar 82		Beijing Review 8 Mar 82
CATEGORY	G G	Έ	ρι	ស	U	ш	Сц		<u>C</u> ι
EVENT struggle by remarking that "if there were no persistent struggle of Democratic Kampuchea, what we would be discussing her today would not be the question of Cambodia, but that of Thailand."	SRV/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Vietnamese to Vietnam says that the USSR is assisting Vietnam in the construction of 120 technical maintenance stations for vehicles and machines. Additionally, it is reported that 25 of these stations were constructed last year in Vietnam and are now operational.	SRV/PRC. China captures a Vietnamese "spy" boat in the South China Sea. The capture takes place a day after Vietnamese gunboats report- edly attacked three Chinese vessels.	SRV/PRC. The SRV sends a protest note to the PRC regarding the intrusion of 40 Chinese vessels into Vietnamese territorial waters on 3 March.	SRV/USSR. A protocol extending the term of the agreement on cooperation in further improving the upkeep of machines, equipment and tools delivered to Vietnam is signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that a Soviet writers' delegation led by poet Igor Isayev recently visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Writers' Association.	SRV/USSR. Documents on further cooperation in coal mining in 1982-1983 between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are signed following the first session of the working team for cooperation in coal mining under the joint commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.	SRV/PRC. BEJING REVIEW denounces recent SRV proposals for "ending hostile armed action along the Sino-Vietnamese border" and "concluding a Sino-Vietnamese treaty of nonaggression" as well as "pulling some of the Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea" as insincere. Beijing Review explains Hanoi's "Peace Offensive" as designed to win sympathy from the world nublic and to extricate itself from is the	national community. But, "The gunfire on the Sino-Vietnamese Thai-Kampuchean borders speaks louder than Hanoi's peace pro"	SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan, President of Democratic Kampuchea, hold a press conference in Beijing after concluding their second round of talks. They have agreed to work for a tripartite coalition in which all important decisions will be made by consensus. Khieu Samphan says that if all Kampuchean factions have goodwill, they
DATE	03/03/82	83/84/82	03/05/82	03/05/82	03/06/82	03/08/82	ø3/ø8/82		ø3/ø8/82

ENTRY NR. 1214B	1215	1215B	1216	1439	1527	1441	1217	1217B
SOURCE	Beijing Review 15 Mar 82		FBIS (China) 10 Mar 82	Le Monde (Paris) 12 Mar 82	SWB (Reading, UK) 24 Mar 82	Le Monde (Paris) 12 Mar 82	FBIS (China) 16 March 82	
CATEGORY	М		MP	МР	ശ	dи	Δ,	
EVENT $$ the people of Kampuchea will decide the government through elections.	SRV/PRC. On March 8 the Chinese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing, protesting an attack by Vietnamese naval vessels on Chinese fishing boats. On March 3, 11 Chinese fishing boats were suddenly attacked by Vietnamese gunboats, while fishing on the South China Sea at 17 degrees, 40' North, 107 degrees, 50' Bast.	One fishing boat exploded and its 18 people are missing; another with its crew was seized by Vietnamese forces; the captain and five other people on a third boat were wounded by shellfire. The note demands that the Vietnamese immediately return the Chinese fishermen and boat, compensate for the losses, and stop their raids on Chinese fishing boats and military provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border.	SRV/PRC. XINHUA (Beijing) announces that on 4 March 1982 the Chinese army unit guarding the Xisha Islands caught a Vietnamese reconnaissance craft in the territorial waters of the Xisha Islands. There were 10 crewmembers on board. The departments concerned are investigating the matter.	SRV/PRC. Beijing lodges an official protest with Hanoi, accusing the Vietnamese Mavy of having taken under machine gun fire a Chinese fishing flotilla. According to the Chinese account, the incident resulted in 18 fishermen lost at sea and six others wounded.	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the USSR inaugurate a joint tropical meteorology laboratory in Hanoi. The laboratory will study local weather conditions and monitor tropical storms.	SRV/PRC. People's Daily announces the capture of a Vietnamese reconnaissance vessel with a crew of ten in the vicinity of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea.	SRV/PRC. XINHUA (Beijing) publishes the March 10 announcement of the Democratic Kampuchean Government on the talks held in Beijing from 21 to 23 February between Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk. They agreed that a tripartite coalition must be based on a minimum political program; that a coalition government must be formed within the legal	framework of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a full member of the United Nations; and that the three parties will enjoy their full autonomy, their freedom in ideology and way of thinking. They agreed that since Son Sann's 26 February reply to the invitation to Beijing failed to say yes or no to the invitation, nor did it say when Son Sann would go to Beijing, a tripartite meeting in Beijing was still not possible.
DATE	63/68/82		Ø3/10/82	Ø3/10/82	03/10/82	03/11/82	63/13/82	

ENTRY NR.	1218	1534	1534B	1534C	1372	1372B	1429	1429B		1429C
SOURCE	FBIS (China) 15 Mar 82	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 17 Mar 82			FBIS (USSR) 26 Mar 82		Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Mar 82			
CATEGORY	MP	Д			CP		MP			
EVENT 	SRV/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that an official Chinese spokesman denies that China has stopped providing military aid to the anti-communist Cambodian resistance movement headed by Son Sann. Questioned about a report to that effect in the Thai newspaper NATION REVIEW, the spokesman says "This news is groundless."	New China Mews Agency, in a caustic setting up naval bases at Cam Ranh Bay in Kampuchea to expand its influence ries. The commentary adds that Moscowetch its tentacles into Southeast Asia	the ietral he and court	alliance between the two communist states "could never be broken up" by more economic aid to Vietnam from western donor countries.	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Noscow) reports that Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Union, is leading an SRV delegation to the 17th Congress of USSR trade union. Nguyen Duc Thuan visited Noscow's Krasnyy Proletariy plant where he conveyed greetings from Vietnamese workers and presented the plant with the SRV state award-the Order of Briendship Pravia conversed.	says unat the Midshyy Floretally are linked by more than 20 years	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. China is keeping a close watch on developments in Indochina as Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea continue their military offensive against the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Phnom Melai across from the Thai border in the area of Aranyaprathet. In the recent past Beijing was irritated at Khmer resistance leader Son Sann's refusal	to meet with Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan and reportedly cut off military aid to Son Sann's group, the KPNLF, in retaliation. By contrast, Prince Sihanouk himself has remained in China's good graces. He was the Khmer resistance leader who took the initiative to promose	: ir 3:i	rms to his
DATE	63/15/82	63/17/82			p3/18/82		03/20/82			

ENTRY NR.	1220 1220B	1377 1377B	1370	1381	1379 1379E
SOURCE	CHIMA DAILY (Beijing) 21 March 82	FBIS (USSR) 30 Mar 82	PBIS (USSR) 25 Mar 82	FBIS (USSR) 2 Apr 82	FBIS (USSR) 2 Apr 82
CATEGORY	Ω	СБР	ď	A. ध	අධ
EVENT	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. CHIMA DAILY (Beijing) commentary opposes compromise with the Soviet Union and Vietnam by sacrificing the independence and sovereignty of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples. China's FU Huang Hua repeats this point at a meeting with ranking UN officials in Reijing on 16 March. The commentary continues: "Recently however some official personages in certain countries have been trying to create the false impression that the aggressors could be appeased and persuaded into withdrawing from the occupied countries. They may be quite sincere and merely feeling helpless and frustrated in want of a better solution. But we must take to heart the bitter lesson taught by history Aggression must not be tolerated any solution must hinge on the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and all Soviet troops from Afghanistan."	SRV/USSR. An article written by Vu Oanh, deputy chief of the VCP Central Committee's Organization Section appears in Pravda (Noscow). In the article Vu Oanh says that since 1980 Vietnam has sent 3,700 top and middle Vietnamese cadre workers to the USSR to study state building and economic management methods. The 3,700 include 300 sent to the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences for theoretical and political training and 324 to the USSR Academy of the National Economy and institutes of the USSR Ministry of Righer and Secondary Specialized Education.	SRV/USSR. A CPSU delegation to the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam arrives in Hanoi. The delegation is led by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Noscow) publishes a report on Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. The report says that about 200 projects have been constructed in Vietnam with Soviet assistance. The article says also that more than 60,000 specialists and skilled workers, including 11,000 with higher and specialized secondary education, have been trained at Soviet educational institutions.	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that the USSR delegation to the 5th VCP Congress met today with Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and other high ranking VCP and state officials in Hanoi. Included in the Soviet delegation are M. S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K. G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; S. S. Avramenko, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; S. S. Avramenko, first secretary of the CPSU Amurskiy Obkom; and B. M. Chaplin, USSR ambassador to the SRV. During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on certain questions of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation.
DATE	03/21/82	63/23/82	03/25/82	03/26/82	A3/27/82

ENTRY NR.	1433	1433B	1476	1476B	1476C	1222	1222B	1373
SOURCE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Mar 82		Le Monde (Paris) 30 Mar 82			FBIS China 29 Harch 82		FBIS (USSR) 29 Mar 82
CATEGORY	Ωι		E			МР		Ωι
EVENT	SRV/PRC/USSR. The VCP opens its fifth party congress with predictable rhetorical broadsides against China and the United States while calling for "cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, our foundation stone for the future." VCP Secretary General Le Duan in his keynote address opening the congress calls China the greatest	external threat to Vietnam and the "adventures of US imperialism" as the second gravest menace to his country. He charges that China "is trying to weaken us by threats" to invade Vietnam's northern provinces as it did three years ago.	SRV/USSR/PRC. In his political report to the fifth party congress of the VCP, Secretary General Le Duan says that "solidarity and cooperation in every sphere with the USSR, such is the keystone of the foreign policy of our party and our state." The Vietnamese leader also affirms that "to ally ourselves closely and to cooperate in every res-	0 2 1 2 2	leadership in Beijing whom he accuses of "nourishing an intent to annex all of the Indochinese Peninsula." He says the Chinese strategy is "to swallow up Vietnam by attacking from two sides, from the north and south." He denounces Chinese "hegemonism and expansionism" now constituting" the new enemy" which, in collusion with "the American imperalists," is conducting a "subversive war against Vietnam in the political, economic, military and cultural domains."	SRV/PRC. The BANGKOK POST guotes China's Vice FM He Ying as saying that China will support all Kampuchean resistance groups that are determined to drive out the Vietnamese invaders. Speaking before leaving Bangkok where he headed the Chinese delegation to the UM Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), He	Ying denys reports that China has stopped assistance to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of former Cambodian PK Son Sann. He says China is working hard to make a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea possible.	SRV/USSR. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and leader of the CPSU delegation to the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, addresses the Vietnamese Congress. Gorbachev says that the solidarity of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is an influential factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia in response to US and PRC efforts to create tension in the region,
DATE	03/27/82		03/27/82			83/28/82		Ø3/28/82

ENTRY NR. 1373B	1378	1378B	1380	1380B	1477	1477B	1477C	1376
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 31 Mar 82		FBIS (USSR) 2 Apr 82		Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 9 Apr 82			FBIS (USSR) 30 Mar 82
CATEGORY	வ		<u>а</u>		E			Д
EVENT particularly between Indochina and ASEAN.	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes the text of the 28 March speech by M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 5th VCP Congress in Hanoi. In the speech Gorbachev mentions that SRV-USSR cooperation is symbolized in the field of fuel and energy by "the phart of the phart of the cooperation of t	will be put into operation this year, and the reconstruction and expansion of the four biggest coal mines of Vietnam." Gorbachev also indicates that the USSR is assisting Vietnam in the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant and in the exploration for oil and gas on Vietnam's continental shelf.		see to outserves the mighty strength of soviet-vietnamese friendship, we can see the fruits that the close cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries is bearing." Chan Khyu Cong, secretary of the party committee of the general trust for the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power complex, also delivered a speech in which he thanked the CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for their great and exceptionally valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people.	SRV/USSR. In the wake of the Fifth VCP congress in Hanoi, observers wonder if Vietnam may be nearing a decision to re-evaluate its heavy economic dependence on the USSR. Some of these observers believe that the current leadership upheaval in Hanoi is directly attributable to the worsening economic climate in the Soviet Bloc as a whole and that	Vietnam "will pay the (economic) price for Poland." Other sources speculate that the Soviets have too much at stake in terms of leverage against China to permit any restructuring of the relationship with Vietnam, and that in any case, the country is not as heavy an economic burden on Moscow as non-communist nations would like to believe. Analysts at the IMF and other international organizations estimated in	late 1980 that Vietnam's foreign currency debt probably hovered around \$3 billion with communist-bloc lenders accounting for a little more than half of that amount. For this reason, one source concludes that "Vietnam is guite woefully dependent on foreign help, but it isn't totally dependent on the Soviets."	SRV/USSR. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Fanoi for the 5th VCP Congress, presents the Order of Lenin to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP, Truong Tinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.
DATE	g3/29/82	·	63/29/82		63/29/82			03/30/82

SRV	EVENT SRV/USSR. The USSR confers its highest civilian award on Vietnam's three top-ranking leaders at a ceremony in Hanoi. Receiving the Order	CATEGORY	SOURCE New York Times 31 Mar 82	EMTRY NR.
of Lenin presented by VCP General Secretary Premier and Chairman SRV/USSR. A Moscow Ito the 5th VCP Congrepart of the SRV. Bef	of Lenin presented by Soviet Politburo member Mikhail S. Gorbachev are VCP General Secretary Le Duan, State Council Chairman Truong Chinh and Premier and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. SRV/USSR, A Moscow radio broadcast reports that the USSR delegation to the 5th VCP Congress has left Vietnam after visiting the southern part of the SRV, Before leaving Vietnam the delegation visited Vung	라	FBIS (USSR) 2 April 82	1382
Tou where the ting and expshelf. KAMP/SRV/PRC tente betwee extension of it notes, hourisis and it notes, hourisis and it notes.	3.5 2.5 3.5	С	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 9 Apr 82	1481
Khmer Rouge The article s financial and China and the and would see Rouge, RPMJF tion to the R	Khmer Rouge who still coupy Rampuchear sear at the United Nations. The article speculates that if the Soviet Union were to withdraw its financial and material support to the Vietnamese military machine, china and the Khmer Rouge could cope with Hanoi's unliteral war effort and would see no point in pressing for a three-way coalition (Khmer Rouge, RPMJF and Houlinaka) which ASBAN feel may offer the best solution to the Kampuchean crisis. Thus, although Vietnam would not abandon its occupation of Kampuchea willingly, the effects of a Sino-			1481B
Soviet detente in the bility of a return SRV/USSR. USSR For Minister Mguyen Colleaders discuss Sov	Soviet detente in the region would strengthen dramatically the possibility of a return to power by the Khmer Rouge. SRV/USSR. USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko receives SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is in Moscow on a "stopover." The two leaders discuss Soviet-Vietnamese relations and international issues	Д	FBIS (USSR) 8 Apr 82	1384
SRV/USSR, VI Vietnamese co issues concei Foreign Minia	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that FM Gromyko of the Soviet Union and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach "shared identifical views" on issues concerning Vietnamese-Soviet relations during the Vietnamese Foreign Minister's visit to Moscow.	Ф	FBIS (AP) 8 Apr 82	1710
SRV/USSR. V. cooperation by the Soviet Ultion in a new has undertake	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese Minister of Labor Dao Thien Thi praises labor cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, stating in part that the Soviet Union has over the past years strengthened their cooperation in a new formbilateral labor cooperation. "The Soviet Union has undertaken to help Vietnam train and improve the professional skills of Vietnamese workers at Soviet factories in such branches and	ω	FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 82 .	1712

DATE	EVENT jobs as decided by the Vietnamese side with a view to accelerating Vietnam's socialist industrialization."	CATEGORY 	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/14/82	SRV/PRC. In a meeting with Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Qiu Lixing, Tran Trung, head of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Department for China, reaffirms the position of the Vietnamese Government in considering Taiwan to be an integral part of the PRC and that the Vietnamese people "deeply cherish their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people"	- Д 4	FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 82	1717
04/19/82	SRV/USSR. A long-term cultural and scientific agreement between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is signed in Hanoi. The agreement covers a wide range of scientific and cultural activities such as higher education, job training, social sciences, culture, sports, radio and television.	ഗ	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 82	1719
04/20/82	cooperation agreement between the SRV and USSR has cooperation agreement between the SRV and USSR has pravda says that the new agreement "provides for raining of qualified [Vietnamese] specialists in the der the auspices of the USSR Ministry of Higher and zed Education, the broad exchange of delegations of	CS	FBIS (USSR) 26 Apr 82	1396
	figures and scientists, the exchange of experience and the carrying out of joint work."			1396B
04/20/82	SRV/PRC. SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thacyh declares in Brussels that Vietnam would be willing to join ASEAN after "China's threat" is removed from Southeast Asia.	വ	Kompas (Jakarta) 23 Apr 82	1497
04/23/82	SRV/USSR. Several thousand young Vietnamese are now working as apprentices in Soviet factories under a bilateral labor-cooperation agreement signed last year. Under the pact, the USSR has agreed to help train and improve the professional skills of Vietnamese workers who will be able to contribute to Hanoi's plan for industrialization	ជ	FEER (Hong Kong) 3@ Apr 82	6777
	on their return home. The workers will spend five to six years in coal mines, chemical plants and textiles or engineering factories in the Soviet Union.			0777B
04/23/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in English to Southeast Asia cites a report published in Movoye Vremya (Moscow) that says intensive preparations are underway for an invasion of Indochina in the Fall of 1982 by American mercenaries backed by the Chinese Army and coordinated to coincide with attacks in Kampuchea by the forces of Pol Pot. The re-	Ф	FEIS (USSR) 26 Apr 82	1395
	port says that the attack on Vietnam Will "begin in Laos" and main- tains that, "one of the main preparation zones for the move is the military camp (Xinyao) in Yunnan Province in South China."			1395B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
64/26/82	LAOS/SRV/USSR. The USSR and SRV delegations to the third congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party meet and hold discussions in Vientiane. Vietnam's delegation is led by Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV.	Ωι	FBIS (USSR) 27 Apr 82	1397
04/26/82	SRV/PRC. At a ceremonial banguet during his trip to India, Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach calls for an end to China's policy of "expansionism and hegemony" which, he says, is threatening the independence and sovereignty of the Indochinese states. The Vietnamese leader also accuses Beijing of interference in the internal affairs of the ASEAN nations and of fabricating the so-called Kampuchean problem.	Ω	Times of India (Bombay) 27 Apr 82	1532
04/28/82	SRV/PRC. For the second time during his current visit to India, Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach attacks China for its policy in Southeast Asia. Speaking at a news conference at the end of his talks in New Delhi, the Vietnamese leader says China is against peace and stability is Southeast Asia and that it has interfered in the internal affairs if the vocional maintenal affairs	Ωι	Indian Express (Bombay) 29 Apr 82	1533
				1533B
94/39/82	SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that in the past year 7,600 Vietnamese have arrived in 146 USSR for training in 100 occupations under the provisions of a 1981 SRV-USSR agreement. The training program includes 3-months of the Russian language, up to 9-months theoretical and practical training in the chosen trade, and up to 4-years working at a Soviet enterprise to gain experience in the trade.	CP	FBIS (USSR) 5 May 82	1604
05/03/82	SRV/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) denies that the Soviet Union has required Vietnam to provide workers for Siberian projects as partial payment for the SRV debt to the USSR. Izvestiya says further that all Vietnamese citizens in the Soviet Union are accorded "all the rights and freedoms envisaged by Soviet laws" under an intergovernmental agreement signed by the SRV and USSR on 2 April 1981.	CP	FBIS (USSR) 4 May 82	1683
05/06/82	SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk arrives in Beijing from Pyongyang and is feted by Chinese FH Huang Hua. Sihanouk issues a statement reiterating his position that he and the Kampuchean liberation movement he heads will make no demands as regards the formation of a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea, and that he and his movement will accept what the other two parties propose.	Ωι	FBIS China 7 May 82	1240
05/06/82	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the Soviet Union sign an agreement on cooperation in oil and gas insurance.	ខា	FBIS (AP) . 6 May 82	1728

ENTRY NR.	1243 1243B	1246	1246B	1246C	1615	1615B	1256
SOURCE	FBIS China 13 May 82	FBIS China 14 May 82			FBIS (USSR) 26 May. 82		FBIS (China) 27 May 82
CATEGORY	Ωι	ρ,			Q		C4
EVENT	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk meets with journalists in Beijing, and announces that he met with visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi on 11 May. He expresses deep thanks to Thailand for all it has done for Rampuchean refugees and to help Kampuchea regain its independence. He says that he and his Thai guests hold entirely identical views on the issue of forming a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea. "We hope that Mr. Son Sann and Mr. Khieu Samphan succeed as soon as possible in reaching an accord between their factions which will make it possible to form a tripartite coalition government."	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. REMMIN RIBAO (Beijing) condemns recent statements of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and repeats China's position that complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is the only solution to the problem. Nguyen Co Thach told an AFP correspondent on 5 May that if a treaty were signed with China, Vietnam would withdraw all its troops.	Thailand, Vietnam would agree to a partial withdrawal. He also stressed that Rampuchea should be allowed to "vacate" its seat at the UN General Assembly this year "However every plot by the great and small hegenomists, that is, by the Soviets and the Vietnamese, has gone completely bankrupt, Just as Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Sitthi Savetsila pointed out a few days ago in refuting Mauven Co	Thach's fallacy, the Vietnamese have repeated this demand every year, but Democratic Kampuchea has won ever-greater support at the United Nations.	ASEAN/SRV/USSR. Novoye Vremya (Moscow) publishes an interview with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Thach says in the interview that although the PRC and US are trying to undermine relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN states these relations are improving. He says, "In the last 3 years the policy of confrontation has been in an impage a trend toward dialog is developing in the Asea Astaclastics."	The Indochinese countries policy aimed at establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN states is having an increasing impact on the development of the situation. The trend toward the relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia has become a pressing demand and will gradually make headway, despite the many difficulties."	VIETNAM/PRC. REWHIN RIBAO (Beijing) marks the 92d anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh by publishing a lengthy speech delivered by Comrade Hoang Van Hoan (a former official of the Vietnamese Communist Party, now resident in China) to a cadres' training class for overseas Vietnamese in Kunming. The speech reviews Sino-Vietnamese relations, condemns the "Le Duan clique," and argues that Chairman Ho Chi Minh
DATE	ø5/12/82	Ø5/13/82			05/14/82		65/19/82

ENTRY NR.	1612	1612B	1754	1625	1625B	1618	1618B	1654	1656	0771
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 24 May 82		FBIS (AP) 28 May 82	FBIS (USSR) 4 Jun 82		FBIS (USSR) 1 Jun 82		FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 82	FBIS (AP) 3 Jun 82	FEER (Hong Kong) 11 Jun 82
CATEGORY	T E		Ф	<u>ο</u> , ·		Ωı		Д	CPS	E
EVENT always followed a line of national independence and warm friendship with China.	SRV/USSR. A Moscow World Service broadcast in English says that the USSR's agreement with the SRV to train Vietnamese in "50 skills" in the Soviet Union is part of the USSR program of technical cooperation with 65 countries. The broadcast says that 300 Soviet colleges annually admit 9,000 students from the developing countries of Asia, Afri-	ca and Latin America. The broadcast maintains that in the case of Vietnam, the Vietnamese students in the USSR are trained "free of charge", are paid regular wages when they work in Soviet factories, and are provided with free clothing, a cash allowance, and free transportation to and from Vietnam.	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that Le Duan has left Vietnam for a vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU.	SRV/USSR. A consultative meeting is held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry between Soviet and Vietnamese officials. The Vietnamese delegation includes Vo Dong Giang, deputy foreign minister, Vo Anh Tuan, ambassador extraordinary, and Pham Mgac, acting chief of a department of the SRV Foreign Ministry. The Soviet delegation to the meeting in-	cludes V. F. Petrovskiy, chief of the International Organizations Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Bogomolov [full name not reported], chief of a department of the USSR Ministry Foreign Affairs. The forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, disarmament, and other issues are topics of discussion.	al secretary of is received CPSU Central Comm's highest a medal of Hero	leaders meet and discuss international issues, particularly those relating to Southeast Asia.	SRV/USSR. Le Duan, "vacationing" in the Soviet Union, meets with Leonid Brezhnev.	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the Soviet Union agree to promote cooperation in political, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields between their friendship organizations.	SRV/USSR. From what is known about the kind of military assistance provided by the USSR to Vietnam, it is clear that some kind of coordinated joint military planning now exists between Moscow and Hanoi. Vietnamese preparations for conventional war (i.e. against China) are structured, and Vietnamese forces equipped, in such a way as to complement, not duplicate, Soviet military deployment on the Asian front.
DATE	05/21/82		65/27/82	05/28/82		05/31/82		65/31/82	p6/02/82	D6/AA/82

ENTRY NR. 0771B	1632	1271	1271B	1271C	1631	1635	1635B	1668
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jun 82	FBIS China 11 June 82			FBIS (USSR) 15 June 82	FBIS (USSR) 17 Jun 82		FBIS (AP) 14 Jun 82
CATEGORY	υ	Ω,			Ω	Δ.		လ
EVENT From this joint planning, some sort of overarching defense plan must have evolved that determines the kinds of war materiel to be delivered and positioned in Vietnam. This type of materiel, the kind intended for conventional limited war, is vastly more expensive than the weaponry supplied for use in fighting querrillas in Kampuchea or for internal defense. It invelves complex air defense systems, advanced aircraft, modern naval vessels and other arms, all bearing a very high price tag. If the military leaders in Hanoi, have their way and are permitted to modernize and upgrade their armed forces, Vietnam will become an even more expensive client for the USSR.	SRV/USSR. The USSR Supreme Soviet ratifies the USSR-SRV treaty on mutual legal assistance in civil, family and criminal affairs. The treaty was signed in Moscow on 10 December 1981.	Vietnam's claims to (e Vietnamese Foreign e Xisha and Nansha is 1979, to justify itha Islands and its to	ial claim on the Xisha and Mansha Islands. On January 30, 1980 the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a document which lays bare and refutes the lies of the Vietnamese authorities about the Xisha and Mansha Islands with ample and irrefutable historical records and official documents. After two years the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued this white book apparently as a reply to the Chinese Foreign Ministry	document." The commentary then repeats China's claims to the islands and dismisses Vietnamese claims as groundless and motivated by expansionist designs.	SRV/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Vietnamese to Vietnam reports that USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Katushev today received SRV Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Tran Ouynh. The two leaders discussed ways to "raise the efficiency" of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.	SRV/USSR. First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov receives Vice Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers To Huu. The two leaders discuss ways to "raise the efficiency" of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and and Vietnam. In a separate meeting for the same purpose, Deputy Chair-	man of the USSR Council of Ministers Katushev receives Vice Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers Tran Quynh.	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
DATE	06/10/82	06/11/82			06/14/82	06/14/82		06/14/82

ENTRY NR.	. 1640	1276	1277	1277B	1279	1279B
SOURCE	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	FBIS China 24 Jun 82	FBIS China 25 Jun 82		Beijing Review 5 Jul 82	
CATEGORY	ď	Ωι	ρ		Ωı	
EVENT	SRV/USSR. USSR Minister of Culture Demichev meets in Moscow with SRV Minister of Culture and Information Mguyen Van Rieu concerning the development of bilateral cultural relations.	SRV/PRC. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping meets in Beijing with Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs. Deng describes the 22 June signing of the agreement for a Kampuchean coalition government as "a success for the patriotic Kampuchean forces in their united resistance to Vietnamese aggression".	SRV/PRC. Xinhua commentary on the formation of a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea labels it "a major step forward in their joint resistance against Vietnamese aggression." It notes that the three sides have agreed to follow as principles "tripartism, equality and non-preponderance and the principle of consensus. If these principles are fully implemented it would be added to the state of the st	government on a relatively solid basis" If each side places the fundamental interests of the nation before all, strictly observes the agreement already reached and acts on the guiding principles, it should be possible to maintain unity and carry out joint resistance to Vietnamese aggression."	SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) editorial celebrates the 22 June agreement of the Kampuchean forces to form a coalition government. "The Chinese people heartily rejoice in this and offer their congratulations." It concludes: "It is our hope that with the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, all the Kampuchean	patriotic forces will take the overall situation into account, strengthen unity and mobilize all capabilities to fight the common enemy, thereby making their contribution to the Kampuchean people's war of resistance against Vietnamese aggression."
DATE	06/15/82	06/24/82	96/24/82		06/25/82	